

William Lewis McCulla.
Laurance Hilliard Brownlee.
George Richard Carey.
William Miller Vestal.
Kenneth Johnson Woodbury.
Norman Alverton Congdon.
Jacob George Reynolds.
Henry Ray McKenzie.
William Milstead Talbot.
Calvin Luther Partin.
George Eldridge Keeler, jr.
Robert Loomis Anderson.
Harland Holmes DeKaye.
Edward Blackburn Hempstead.

Kai Edward Rasmussen.
Howard Earl Pearson.
William Fulton McKee.
Kenneth Milton Briggs.
Paul William Steinbeck, jr.
Samuel Victor Stephenson.
Edward Auld Dodson.
Ernest Fred Heidland.
Charles Greene Calloway.
William Hastings Francis.
Thomas Benton McDonald.
John Russell Seward.
Daniel Campbell Doubleday.
Harlan Clyde Parks.

INFANTRY

Harry Gage Montgomery, jr.
Joseph Jennings Ladd.
Thomas Ludwell Bryan, jr.
Richard Lee Babb.
William Lewis Bell, jr.
Andrew McKeeffe.
Roy Garfield Cuno.
William Lafayette Fagg.
John Myron Underwood.
Thomas West Hammond, jr.
Dexter Marvin Lowry, jr.
Donald Alexander Poorman.
George Milton Beaver.
George Elial Bush, jr.
William Carson Bullock.
Robert William Ward.
Leroy William Krauthoff.
James Leitch Grier.
Joseph Marcellus Lovell.
George Rich Barnes.
Robert Gordon Crandall.
Theodore Rudolph Redlack.
John Wesley Hammond.
Laurence Neville Buck.
Paul Wyatt Caraway.
Eugene Louis Moseley.
Edgar Thomas Conley, jr.
John Reynolds Callery.
Richard Claire Carpenter.
Harlan Robinson Statham.
Robert Little Cook.
James Maurice Gavin.
Fred Winchester Sladen, jr.
George Francis McAneny.
Ralph Nisley Woods.
Russell Lowell Vittrup.
Dale Joel Kinnee.
John Drury Cone.
Lester Skene Bork.
Ralph Bishop Strader.
Ralph Van Strauss.
George Robert Evans.
John William Stribling, jr.
Charles Theodore Arnett.
Louis Anderson Hammack.
Daniel William Quinn, 3d.
Mellie John Coutlee.
Helm George Wilde.
Thomas Jefferson DuBose.
Paul Lamar Freeman, jr.
James Joseph Mathews.
Marshall Stubbs.
Joseph Allen McNerney.
Frederick Giddings.
Charles Newton Hunter.
Jerald Worden McCoy.
John Alfred Nichols.
Logan Clarke.
Randolph Bolling Hubbard.
George Edward Lynch.
Hugh Mackintosh, jr.
David Xavier Angluin.
William Erwin Maulsby, jr.
Donald Archibald Stevning.
Carl Bascombe Herndon.
Charles Guthrie Rau.
Pearl Harvey Robey.

Charles Glendon Williamson.
James Julius Winn.
Wesley Carlton Wilson.
Daniel Fulbright Walker.
John Kauffman Bryan.
George Putnam Moody.
Nelson Marquis Lynde, jr.
Charles Dudley Wiegand.
Charles Howard Treat.
Thomas Boyln Smothers, jr.
John Francis Regis Seitz.
Bruce Easley, jr.
Edgar Wright, jr.
William Lester Nave.
Edward Edgecombe Cruise.
William Edward Murphy, jr.
Brendan McKay Greeley.
Ralph Copeland Cooper.
John Ambrose Geary.
John Warren Joyes, jr.
William Henry Shimonek.
David Haytor Buchanan.
Stanley Walker Jones.
Francis Hobdy Lynch.
Roy Frederick Vincent.
Ronald John Pierce.
Keene Watkins.
James Joseph Fitzgibbons.
Robert Henry Chard.
Herbert John Vander Heide.
Luke Bruce Graham.
Rexford Wellington Andrews.
James Oliver Stephenson.
George Mullick Reilly.
Norris Slingluff Longaker, jr.
Cornelius Zane Byrd.
George Franklin Baltzell, jr.
Robert Fletcher Sadler.
Charles Randolph Kutz.
Normando Antonio Costello.
John Nicholas Stone.
Phineas Kimball Morrill, jr.
Philip William Merrill.
Thomas Richard Lynch.
Allan Gullick Fadness.
Samuel Fayette Silver.
Charles Freeman Kearney.
Julian Broster Lindsey.
Charles Armstrong Lynch.
Robert Lawrence Love.
Thomas Norfleet Griffin.
Thomas Charles Dolan.
George Frederick Conner.
Henry Lloyd Knight.
Clebert Leon Hail.
Arthur Knight Noble.
William Franklin Stevenson.
Harding Palmer.
Samuel Edwin Mays, jr.
Robert Campbell Johnson.
William Richard Parient.
Robert Van Meter Smith.
George Van Millett, jr.
Lionel Theodore Roosevelt Trotter.
Edwin Michael Van Bibber.
Whitside Miller.

QUARTERMASTER CORPS

Marshall Stanley Roth.
Bert Crawford Muse.

Edmund Chauncey Rockefeller Lasher.

Elmer Elsworth Kirkpatrick, jr.
Ezekiel Wimberly Napier.
William Kerr Ghormley.

Morris Goldberg.
Clarence Renshaw, jr.
John Lyford Hornor, jr.
Everett Clifton Hayden.

POSTMASTERS

KENTUCKY

Virginia M. Spencer, Garrett.
Chester A. Dixon, Lothair.
Mattie Pridemore, Pippapass.

PENNSYLVANIA

Jeremiah H. Fetzer, Coopersburg.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

TUESDAY, June 11, 1929

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Rev. Newton P. Patterson, D. D., pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Washington, D. C., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, our Heavenly Father, we approach Thee with great humility and a contrite spirit. We humbly recognize Thee as our sovereign Lord.

We thank Thee for the abundant blessings of Thy gracious favor bestowed upon us and upon all the people of our land. We thank Thee for all the material and spiritual blessings of life.

We most heartily beseech Thee to look with favor upon us as we are assembled in Thy presence. Wilt Thou imbue us with the spirit of wisdom, goodness, and truth? Wilt Thou so rule our hearts that law and order, justice and peace, may everywhere prevail? Make us strong and great in true fear of the Almighty and in the love of righteousness, so that being blessed of Thee we may become a blessing to all nations.

Bless the President of these United States, all who are in official capacity, and all citizens of our land, that that true righteousness which exalteth a nation may be our chief effort and our crown of glory, to the praise and the honor of Thy holy name. Through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

SWEARING IN OF A MEMBER

Mr. WATSON. Mr. Speaker, I present Representative-elect C. MURRAY TURPIN, of the twelfth district of Pennsylvania.

C. MURRAY TURPIN, Representative elect from the twelfth district of Pennsylvania, appeared at the bar of the House and took the oath of office prescribed by law.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE SPEAKER

The SPEAKER. The Chair announces the following appointments:

As directors for the Columbia Institution for the Deaf, Mr. SMITH, of Idaho, and Mr. BLOOM, of New York.

Members of the board of directors for the Columbia Hospital for Women, Mrs. ROGERS, of Massachusetts, and Mrs. NORRIS, of New Jersey.

PROHIBITION ENFORCEMENT

Mr. PITTENGER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD in connection with the shooting of Henry Wirkkula by Federal agents at International Falls a few days ago.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

Mr. PITTENGER. Mr. Speaker, the Associated Press yesterday and to-day has furnished the newspapers with accounts of the killing of Henry Wirkkula by Federal enforcement officers assigned to liquor-smuggling duty. The killing took place on June 9, and in the eighth congressional district which I represent in Congress. According to newspaper reports the man was driving an automobile on a public highway in the nighttime. His wife and two small children were riding with him. A command to "halt" was given, and he was in the act of stopping his automobile when he was shot and killed. A sawed-off shotgun in the hands of an officer of the United States was the weapon used to bring about death. The wife and children narrowly escaped the same fate. No liquor was found in the automobile and the driver was on a peaceful mission at the time of the shooting. If investigation proves that this is the correct story of the shooting, then I want to protest in the name of the people of my district against this violation of law and constitutional government. The courts and a jury will determine the responsibility of the party who did the shooting. The merit, or

lack of merit, of prohibition will have nothing to do with that question.

This is one of a series of shootings that have taken place, apparently as a part of an attempted program of law enforcement of the eighteenth amendment. The misguided Federal officer who did the shooting is but an incident in the problem. It is time to inquire if superior officers and men in charge of this work have established and are putting into effect a program where subordinates are authorized to kill upon suspicion. If they deny such a program, then it is high time to find out if private individuals or organizations of individuals put the stamp of approval upon such methods as those which led to the tragedy in question.

I do not favor the killing of a human being as a part of a program of law enforcement. To advocate such a principle is just as bad as to advocate mob law. We do not want a return to barbarian days, when people charged with crime were first killed and their guilt determined afterwards.

Neither can the killing be justified by any principle of law or constitutional government. Every lawyer knows that the right to arrest does not carry with it the authority to kill. There is not a line in the Constitution of the United States that will lend favor to the killing of this man under the facts set forth in the accounts of his death. In fact, the law was violated and the Constitution nullified by what took place.

President Hoover has just recently appointed a Crime Commission. Its duties and objects are well known. I want to wholeheartedly suggest that it can make no better beginning than to investigate the killing of Henry Wirkkula.

I have asked William D. Mitchell, the Attorney General of the United States, and Seymour Lowman, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, for an investigation and report concerning this killing. I am also asking local authorities for the facts. I have already received from Hugh Reidy, sheriff of Koochiching County, International Falls, Minn., a partial report. Mr. Reidy is a disinterested public official and telegraphed me as follows:

This man Henry Wirkkula was going to his home at Big Falls from International Falls, accompanied by his wife and two small daughters. About 27 miles south of International Falls, on No. 4 Highway, he was flagged by two customs men, one by the name of Emmitt White and the other by the name of Emil Servine. He ran by their sign, and White opened fire on him, killing him instantly and ditching the car. Used sawed-off shotgun. We found 26 buckshot holes in back of car. All holes were high on back of the car, and I and the head of the customs searched the car and found no liquor.

The report of Sheriff Reidy indicates a situation that calls for protest. What about the widow and orphan children of this man? When the investigation is completed I intend to say more to this House respecting our duty to them. Just now I want to say that I take it we are all in favor of law enforcement. But if the killing of innocent men is a part of that program then we had better change the program. If prohibition can only be enforced by the use of sawed-off shotguns in the hands of irresponsible Government agents, then, indeed, have we reached the high tide of fanaticism and bigotry in this matter. We have reached a point where respectable citizens have not only the right but the duty to replace prohibition with some method of Government control under which law and order will prevail.

CENSUS—APPORTIONMENT

Mr. CHINDBLOM. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill S. 312, the census and apportionment bill, and ask unanimous consent that the report alone may be read.

Mr. HASTINGS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield? May I have five minutes on this conference report?

Mr. CHINDBLOM. I see no objection to that. Of course, the conference report is privileged and the time of debate is one hour, in control of myself. I see no objection to the gentleman having five minutes, but I do not think it ought to be made a matter of record.

Mr. HASTINGS. I know the report is privileged, and I am simply asking that I may have this time before the matter is foreclosed.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. I see no objection to that.

Mr. RANKIN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CHINDBLOM. Yes.

Mr. RANKIN. Will the gentleman yield me one-half of the time?

Mr. CHINDBLOM. If we need any debate. I was hopeful we would not need much debate.

Mr. RANKIN. I do not know that we will, but one or two gentlemen have asked for time.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. I will, of course, be courteous to the gentleman and yield whatever time would seem to be necessary.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois calls up the conference report on the bill S. 312, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read the conference report.

The conference report and statement are as follows:

CONFERENCE REPORT

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the House to the bill (S. 312) to provide for the fifteenth and subsequent decennial censuses and to provide for apportionment of Representatives in Congress having met, after full and free conference have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its amendment numbered 6.

That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the House numbered 1, 2, 3, 5, 12, 13, 14, 15, and 16, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 4: That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House numbered 4, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the House amendment insert the following: "eight months from the beginning of the enumeration"; and the House agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 7: That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House numbered 7, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be stricken out by the House amendment insert the following: "Provided further, That in making any appointments under the act to positions in the District of Columbia or elsewhere, preference shall be given to persons discharged under honorable conditions from the military or naval forces of the United States who served in such forces during time of war and were disabled in the line of duty, to their widows, and to their wives if the husband is not qualified to hold such positions"; and the House agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 8: That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House numbered 8, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the House amendment insert the following: "without regard to the civil service laws or the classification act of 1923, as amended, except that such special agents shall be appointed in accordance with the civil service laws"; and the House agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 9: That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House numbered 9, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Omit the matter proposed to be stricken out and the matter proposed to be inserted by the House amendment; and the House agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 10: That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House numbered 10, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Omit the matter proposed to be stricken out by the House amendment, and in lieu thereof insert the following: "to unemployment" and a comma; and the House agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 11: That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House numbered 11, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the House amendment insert the following: "April"; and the House agree to the same.

CARL R. CHINDBLOM,

E. HART FENN,

CLARENCE J. MCLEOD,

J. E. RANKIN,

RALPH F. LOZIER,

Managers on the part of the House.

W. L. JONES,

HIRAM W. JOHNSON,

A. H. VANDENBERG,

DUNCAN U. FLETCHER,

MORRIS SHEPPARD,

Managers on the part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the House to the bill (S. 312) to provide for the fifteenth and subsequent decennial censuses and to provide for apportionment of Representatives in Congress submit the following written statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the conferees and recommended in the accompanying conference report:

On amendment No. 1: The Senate bill provided for a census of radio sets. The House amendment struck out this provision; and the Senate recedes.

On amendment No. 2: The Senate bill provided for the taking of the census in the year 1929 and every 10 years thereafter. The House amendment changed 1929 to 1930; and the Senate recedes.

On amendment No. 3: The Senate bill provided for the beginning of the 3-year decennial census period on the 1st of July next preceding the census provided for in section 1. The House amendment changed this date to the 1st day of January, 1930, and every tenth year thereafter; and the Senate recedes.

On amendment No. 4: The Senate bill provided that the tabulation of population should be completed within 12 months. The House amendment changed this to six months from the beginning of the enumeration. The Senate recedes with an amendment requiring the completion within eight months from the beginning of the enumeration.

On amendment No. 5: The Senate bill provided for appointment by the Director of the Census of temporary employees in the District of Columbia for the taking of the census, with compensation not to exceed the compensation received by other civil-service employees engaged in like or comparable service. The House amendment struck out this limitation on the compensation; and the Senate recedes.

On amendments Nos. 6, 7, and 8: The Senate bill provided (by the language proposed to be stricken out by amendment No. 6) that, in the case of appointments in the executive branch of the Government in the District of Columbia or elsewhere, preference should be given to honorably discharged soldiers, sailors, marines, and their widows, and to wives of injured soldiers, sailors, and marines if the husband was not qualified to hold the position. The Senate bill further provided (by the language proposed to be stricken out by amendment No. 7) that in making all appointments necessary to the taking of the census preference should be given to American citizens and ex-service men and women. The Senate bill further provided (by the language proposed to be stricken out by amendment No. 8) that in appointments to the field service for taking the census appointments should be made subject to the civil service laws and that direct preference should be given to disabled veterans of wars in which the United States has been engaged.

The House, by amendments Nos. 6 and 7, proposes to strike out the first two of these provisions, and by amendment No. 8 proposes to strike out the third provision and to insert in lieu thereof the requirement that appointments in the field service should be made without reference to the civil service, but that preference should be given to disabled veterans of wars in which the United States has been engaged, and wives of disabled soldiers, sailors, and marines if the husband is not qualified for appointment.

The House recedes on amendment No. 6, which merely restates existing law, and the Senate recedes on amendments Nos. 7 and 8 with amendments providing—

(1) That in making any appointments under this act to positions in the District of Columbia or elsewhere first preference shall be given to honorably discharged United States veterans disabled in the line of duty during any war, to their widows, and to their wives if the husbands are not qualified for appointment; and

(2) That appointments to the field service under the act shall be without reference to civil service laws, except that the special agents shall be appointed under the civil service laws.

On amendment No. 9: The Senate bill provided that employees of the departments and independent offices of the Government may be employed and compensated for field work in connection with the Fifteenth Census, but that when so employed shall not be paid in the aggregate a greater compensation than they would receive for service in the positions held by them. The House amendment strikes out this limitation and inserts a provision that when so employed they shall not be subject to the provisions of section 1765 of the Revised Statutes or section 6 of the act of May 10, 1916, as amended by the act of August 29, 1916, which prohibit a person holding one position from receiving pay beyond a prescribed limit under another appointment or pay in addition to regular compensation unless authorized by law. The Senate recedes with an amendment omitting the limitation of the Senate bill and also the matter inserted by the House amendment, the latter being omitted as surplusage, since the Senate bill already provides that these employees (as well as officers and enlisted men engaged in enumerations at military posts) may be "employed and compensated" for census work.

On amendment No. 10: The Senate bill provided that the fifteenth and subsequent censuses should be restricted to population, agriculture, irrigation, drainage, distribution, unemployment, radio sets, and mines. The House amendment struck out

of this list unemployment and radio sets. The Senate recedes with an amendment restoring the word "unemployment" to the list.

On amendment No. 11: The Senate bill provided that the census of population and agriculture should be taken as of the 1st day of November. The House amendment changed this to the 1st day of May; and the Senate recedes with an amendment making the date the 1st of April.

On amendment No. 12: The Senate bill provided a fine of not exceeding \$1,000 for persons offering or rendering any information or suggestion to any census employee engaged in enumeration of population with unlawful intent to cause an inaccurate enumeration. The House amendment provided, as an alternative penalty, imprisonment for not exceeding one year, or both; and the Senate recedes.

On amendments Nos. 13 and 14: The Senate bill provided for the taking of a census of agriculture and livestock in 1934 and every 10 years thereafter, the census to be taken as of the 1st day of November. The House amendment changed the beginning year to 1935 and the month to January; and the Senate recedes.

On amendment No. 15: This is a clerical amendment; and the Senate recedes.

On amendment No. 16: Section 22 of the Senate bill provided for the method of reapportioning the House under the fifteenth and subsequent decennial censuses. The House amendment strikes out the entire section and inserts a new section covering the same matter. The only differences (other than clerical amendments) are as follows:

(1) The Senate bill provided that the statement to be transmitted by the President to the Congress should contain an apportionment of the "existing number" of Representatives made by apportioning such number among the States according to their numbers as ascertained under the census "by the method used in the last preceding apportionment and also by the method of equal proportions." The corresponding portion of the House amendment provides that the statement should contain the number of Representatives to which each State would be entitled under an apportionment of the "then existing number" of Representatives made in each of the following manners: By the method used in the last preceding apportionment, by the method known as the method of major fractions, and by the method known as the method of equal proportions.

(2) The Senate bill provided that if the Congress to which the President's statement is transmitted fails to pass a reapportionment law, then each State shall be entitled to the number of Representatives shown in the statement, based on the method used in the last apportionment, until an apportionment law is enacted or a subsequent statement is submitted. The corresponding provision of the House amendment provides that the apportionment shall remain in effect until the taking effect of a reapportionment under this act or subsequent statute.

The Senate recedes on this amendment.

CARL R. CHINDBLOM,
E. HART FENN,
CLARENCE J. MCLEOD,
J. E. RANKIN,
RALPH F. LOZIER,

Managers on the part of the House.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. Mr. Speaker, this conference report conforms to the report which was submitted yesterday, in all particulars except two, and of course they are very important and vital to the legislation.

In the first place, the date for the taking of the census was changed from November, 1929, and every tenth year thereafter as proposed yesterday, to April, 1930, and every tenth year thereafter.

In the second place, the conference report submitted yesterday exempted all of the positions in the field service for the taking of the census, including the supervisors, assistant supervisors, enumerators, interpreters, and special agents, from the provisions of the civil service laws. This report conforms to that general plan, but does place special agents subject to appointment under the civil service laws.

When the conferees met yesterday afternoon the legislative situation in the Senate had become such that there was very great anxiety on the part of those interested in the legislation that if possible it might come up for action in the House to-day and possibly in the Senate.

The Senate is to vote to-day at 4 o'clock on the conference report on the farm bill, as doubtless the Members of the House know, and if we act expeditiously in the House upon this conference report, it is hoped that the report may be presented to

the Senate, and probably acted upon either before or after the action on the farm bill in the Senate to-day.

Personally, I therefore hope that there will not be any necessity for any prolonged discussion of the conference report. I shall be very pleased to answer questions, and, of course, I shall yield to those who have a right to expect time to debate such time as they may consider absolutely necessary.

Mr. BURTNESS. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. CHINDBLOM. Yes.

Mr. BURTNESS. Did the conferees give consideration to the fact that the month of April is usually the very worst month in the year, in so far as roads are concerned? [Laughter.]

Mr. CHINDBLOM. Mr. Speaker—

Mr. BURTNESS. This is a serious question to me.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. Of course, I will treat it seriously. I know it is a serious question. I will say to the gentleman that since it was the evident determination of the House that the date of November should be eliminated and a date as near May 1 as possible should be accepted, we again conferred with the Director of the Bureau of the Census, and even with the Secretary of the Department of the Interior, and we were advised by the Director of the Bureau of the Census that by employing men for overtime and perhaps engaging some additional employees it would be possible, under those conditions, beginning on the 1st of April, to have the enumeration of the population finished by the last of November.

Mr. BURTNESS. Does the gentleman think the Director of the Census had in mind the condition of the roads in the Northern States in April?

Mr. CHINDBLOM. I have not understood that the month of April would be entirely impossible for such work as the enumeration of the census.

Mr. BURTNESS. I refer to those sections where they do not have paved roads.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. I want to say in that connection that, as the House will observe, we agreed to a change in amendment No. 4, in which the time for taking the enumeration of population is to be finished in eight months from the beginning of the enumeration. I will say, also, that although the census generally will be started on the 1st of April, it has been the experience of the bureau that that work has never been done promptly in all places within the United States. If it were so done, this length of time might not be necessary. There must be some leeway, some latitude given, and doubtless it would be given, by the director in places where it was impossible to take enumeration.

In the case of the census of 1920 where it was to be taken on the 1st day of January, the enumeration was not completed and proclamation made until October. It took 10 months before the director made the specific proclamation of the enumeration in 1920. Here we have given him eight months. We think he will be able to do the work in eight months. Personally, I feel grateful to the conferees on the part of the Senate for the attitude they displayed yesterday in consenting to this arrangement which is in the nature of a compromise.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CHINDBLOM. I yield.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. If the census is commenced in April, 1930, it is clear that it will be impossible to have a reapportionment before the 1930 congressional elections. Am I right in that?

Mr. CHINDBLOM. The old arrangement provided that after the enumeration the President should submit to Congress within a week after the assembling of Congress in the short session of the Seventy-first Congress the results of the enumeration.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. That would give time to make the reapportionment?

Mr. CHINDBLOM. Not before the elections of 1930. The elections of 1930 will be over before the first week in December, 1930.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Then we will have no new apportionment of the House until the Seventy-third Congress.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. Yes; that has always been the plan.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. One more question.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. The gentleman yields on that, does he?

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Yes; I yield. What are the duties of the special agents?

Mr. CHINDBLOM. The special agents are representatives of the Bureau of the Census who will go out into the various supervisor and enumerator districts, wherever there is a necessity for special work to be done and where there may be some difficulties that have to be mopped up and expedited.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. How many of them will there be?

Mr. CHINDBLOM. Between 500 and 1,000.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. And these bright boys are to be selected by the Civil Service Commission; and if they are, God help the census. [Laughter.]

Mr. CHINDBLOM. Our report yesterday contemplated the elimination of all of these field employees from the civil service, but, of course, I hope the House understands that in case of a bill like this, which originated in the Senate—which might have originated in the House and in all probability would have done so, especially with reference to the apportionment feature—that especially in case of a bill that originated in the Senate the House can not presume to get everything it wants in the way of amendments; there must be some yielding on both sides.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. We will take the census of the unemployed, will we not?

Mr. CHINDBLOM. The item of unemployment remains as one of the subjects of enumeration.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Some of us may be in that crowd at that time.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. Mr. Speaker, in order that the whole situation in regard to the application of the civil service laws may appear, I wish to call attention to the fact that all temporary appointments of employees in the District of Columbia for the census work must be made in conformity with the civil service laws and rules, at rates of compensation to be fixed by the Director of the Census. This provision was contained in the Senate bill and was not changed by the House or, of course, by the conferees. It will be found in section 3 of the bill.

Mr. Speaker, if there is nothing further, I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi. How much time does the gentleman desire?

Mr. RANKIN. Thirty minutes.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. We did not expect that it would be necessary to take up the whole of the time in the consideration of this conference report.

Mr. RANKIN. I just want the gentleman to yield me half the time, because I want to yield to some others. If we do not use it all, we will yield back the time.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. We followed that course yesterday, but that is not the usual course in the consideration of conference reports. I am glad to yield such time as the gentleman wants.

Mr. RANKIN. Will the gentleman agree to yield to some other gentleman in the House?

Mr. CHINDBLOM. Certainly.

Mr. RANKIN. Then start me off with 10 minutes.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. Mr. Speaker, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I want to give the Members of the House some information about this proposed taking of the census. We agreed finally to accept the conference report if they would give us the date of April 1 for the beginning of the taking of the census. In some of the Northern States there is bad weather at that time, and this provision is written into the bill to take care of that situation. I desire the attention of the gentleman from North Dakota [Mr. BURTNESS] and the attention of other gentlemen from the extreme Northern States, as well as the attention of the gentleman from New York [Mr. SNELL]. Section 6 provides:

SEC. 6. That the census of the population and of agriculture required by section 1 of this act shall be taken as of the 1st day of April, and it shall be the duty of each enumerator to commence the enumeration of his district on the day following unless the Director of the Census, in his discretion, shall change the date of commencement of the enumeration in said district by reason of climatic or other conditions which would materially interfere with the proper conduct of the work.

I took this up personally with the Director of the Census this morning, and he promised me—and I told him that I was going to quote him on the floor of the House—that in those States where the weather is bad, such States as North Dakota, Maine, Vermont, New York, Michigan—and I ask the gentleman from Michigan just to think what they are getting out of this bill—

Mr. WOODRUFF. Oh, the gentleman is mistaken. We have no bad weather in Michigan.

Mr. RANKIN. The gentleman evidently lives near the city of Detroit. [Laughter.]

The Director of the Census promised me that he would defer the beginning of the taking of the census in those localities until suitable weather conditions prevailed. In that way we will have plenty of time to take the census. In the States where bad weather prevails in April the taking of the census will be deferred until May or June, or until you have suitable weather. That is what we want. We want a full and accu-

rate census of all the people in the United States, where they are supposed to live, and for that reason we have been fighting to get a census taken at a time when the most of the people would be at home.

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. Yes.

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. The gentleman has read the paragraph that gives the Director of the Census discretion to change the date. I take it for granted that there is no understanding that he could change the date so as to select an earlier date.

Mr. RANKIN. Oh, no.

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. It was thoroughly understood that the change of date was to be after the 1st of April, if he should make a change.

Mr. RANKIN. How could he take the census as of the 1st of April if he should take it before the 1st of April? That would be impossible. It is impossible for him to go behind that date, but in those States where the weather conditions are bad at that time he has the right to defer the taking of the census until suitable weather prevails.

Mr. ELLIS. The word is "defer," so as to make it later.

Mr. RANKIN. Yes.

Mr. DENISON. Mr. Speaker, I hope it will turn out that there is no April fooling about this census. If there is any, we will blame the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. RANKIN. Oh, no; the April fooling took place among some of the old guard yesterday when they undertook to run this November 1 date over us and the House revolted. [Laughter.]

We are not trying to fool anybody. We are simply working for what we deem to be the best interests of all the people of the country. We have done the best we could. As far as I am concerned, I am against the whole bill. It has some provisions in it that I do not want; but you have passed the bill, and the only things left for the conferees to consider were those questions on which the two Houses had disagreed, and we took them up and ironed them out as best we could and gained for the agricultural States one of the things for which we have been contending for the last eight years. I shall be glad now to answer any questions that any of you may ask.

Mr. GIBSON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. Yes.

Mr. GIBSON. For a brief statement?

Mr. RANKIN. Yes.

Mr. GIBSON. Mr. Speaker, I quite agree with the statement of the gentleman from North Dakota [Mr. BURNES] that April is a very bad month for the enumeration. I think some gentlemen do not understand the conditions of dirt roads when the frost is coming out of the ground. Let me give you an illustration. I live in the southern part of my State. Our county court convenes on the second Tuesday of April, which was the 9th day of April of this year. The county seat is 13 miles away from my home town. The court had to be put over for two weeks because it was impossible to get over the 13 miles of road from my home town, where most of the lawyers live, to the county seat.

Mr. BOWMAN. And where was this?

Mr. GIBSON. This was in Vermont, the best State in the Union, I will say to the gentleman from West Virginia. I took this matter of our situation up with the Director of the Census this morning, and he assured me that in Vermont, New Hampshire, Maine, and any other State, where the road conditions were such that it was not possible to get around and not practical to commence the work in April, the actual enumeration would be deferred until such time as the census could be reasonably taken in order to insure an honest and accurate count. The bill permits the director in his discretion to change the date of commencement of the enumeration in any district by reason of climatic or other conditions which would materially interfere with the proper conduct of the work. My understanding is that this discretion will be exercised to the end that a full and correct enumeration will result.

Mr. RANKIN. I thank the gentleman from Vermont for that statement, and I yield back the remainder of my time. [Applause.]

Mr. CHINDBLOM. Mr. Speaker, I yield five minutes to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. LOZIER].

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Missouri is recognized for five minutes.

Mr. LOZIER. Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, I hope this conference report will be approved. It is a unanimous report and represents the best that can be done now with the census and reapportionment bill. You will deserve that the House is having its way in fixing the date on which the enumeration is to begin. The Senate is yielding to the House

on this important question as to the time; that is, the year and the month when the census is to be taken. We have won a big victory in having the census taken in 1930 instead of 1929, and also in having the census taken in the spring of the year instead of in the winter. This, from the standpoint of agriculture, is the one big, outstanding, and all-important question.

I represent a great agricultural constituency, and I come from one of the greatest agricultural States in the Union. Missouri is the heart and the keystone of the agricultural Mid West. In trying to speak for the agricultural classes I have regarded it as of paramount importance to have the census taken in the spring of the year, when the farm population is on the farm, so we may secure an accurate count of the agricultural population.

While I preferred May as the best month in which to take the census, April is about as satisfactory, and either of these dates is preferable to November. The taking of the census can begin April 1, and if the weather conditions should be adverse the enumeration can run over into May. As a concession to the Senate conferees, and in order to add one month to the time between the taking of the census and the report of the Census Bureau to Congress, we have agreed on April 1, 1930, as the date on which the census enumeration will begin, unless postponed by the Director of the Census because of weather conditions.

Now, a census taken in April or May will, in my opinion, show several million more farm population than a census taken in November, and this will mean 15 or 20 more Congressmen, and 15 or 20 more votes in the Electoral College for the agricultural States. This is a prize worth fighting for, and an agreement on the April 1 date is a distinct victory for the agricultural States.

From the beginning I have appreciated the importance to the agricultural sections of having this census taken in the spring of the year, and I have made a determined fight to prevent agriculture from being ravished in the approaching census and apportionment of the membership of the House. I have vigorously opposed the plan to have the census taken in the winter months when many farm hands, farmers, and members of their families are not on the farm, but are in the cities working temporarily in great industrial plants, or engaged in other work in other States during the winter months, which is the dull season on the farm.

Those of us who have been trying to secure for agriculture a fair census, have had to combat the combined opposition of the leaders in the House and Senate, and we have been compelled to fight the Representatives who come from the great cities and from the industrial States, who want the census taken in the winter when millions of farm boys and men are temporarily in the cities where they would be counted, thereby swelling the city population and reducing the population of the agricultural communities.

Those of us who have been fighting for a square deal for agriculture have won a worth-while victory over tremendous odds and over a militant and well-organized opposition. The Members of Congress from the agricultural States, both Democrats and Republicans, have realized the importance of this struggle over dates, and have stood together, making common cause, and as a result we are writing into this bill a provision that requires the census population to be taken in the spring of the year when there is a larger number of people on the farm than in any other season. This means that the census will show a larger farm population than would be shown if the census were taken in November. This will give the agricultural States a larger membership in the House and a larger vote in the Electoral College than they would have if the enumeration is taken in November.

There is another distinct advantage in having the agricultural population accurately enumerated. In many States the membership in the State legislature will be affected by the population census. After the 1930 census is taken, in many States the State legislative and State senatorial districts will be changed and the States redistricted according to the 1930 census. If a considerable part of the farm population is working in the cities when the census is taken, then the rural counties will have a reduced population in the State legislatures, while the cities will have a correspondingly large representation in your State legislatures.

So I repeat, it is of very great importance to have an accurate enumeration of the farm population in the coming census. The future welfare, power, and influence of agriculture depend on agriculture getting a square deal and an accurate enumeration in the approaching census.

Mr. SLOAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield there?

Mr. LOZIER. Yes; I yield to the gentleman from Nebraska.

Mr. SLOAN. I want to congratulate the gentleman and the other conferees on the distinct victory they have achieved in changing this date. You will notice that the change is less than 10 months and more than 9 months; and, following the injunction of the Scripture to multiply, our young men will marry and multiply and replenish the earth and win next year in the census what we have failed to win for lack of numbers here.

Mr. LOZIER. I thank the gentleman for his pertinent observations, and for his contribution to a proper understanding of the importance to agriculture of having this census taken at a time when the farm population will be at home and can be accurately enumerated.

I am not going to take any more time of the House, except to say that this date is fair to the agricultural population and not unfair to the industrial population. It is fair to the country and not unfair to the cities. It is the best date for all the people of all the States. As the report is unanimous and well considered I trust it will be approved by the House.

I yield back the remainder of my time. [Applause and cries of "Vote!"]

Mr. CHINDBLOM. Mr. Speaker, I yield five minutes to the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. HASTINGS].

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Oklahoma is recognized for five minutes.

Mr. HASTINGS. Mr. Speaker, the apportionment bill as it passed the Senate provided that the appointments made in the taking of the census should be under the civil service. That would have insured an intelligent, nonpartisan, and absolutely fair census being taken. That is what the country wants. In lieu of the civil-service provision we have the camouflage provision inserted, as follows:

Provided further, That in making any appointments under this act to positions in the District of Columbia or elsewhere, preference shall be given to persons discharged under honorable conditions from the military or naval forces of the United States who served in such forces during time of war and were disabled in the line of duty, to their widows, and to their wives if the husband is not qualified to hold such positions.

Of course, this provision is only meant to deceive. It would indicate that some preference was to be given ex-service men or their widows or wives. A similar provision is inserted in other laws and regulations of the Post Office Department. This provision is inserted to draw the attention away from civil-service promises. It is for nothing else. You are not deceiving anyone. Everyone knows that you can get competent enumerators to take the census in every district throughout the Nation, through the civil service, and everyone knows you have plenty of time to arrange for the examinations and make the selections long prior to April 1, 1930, when the actual enumeration begins, but you do not want to do this and you want to get around the civil-service promises that are made in your platforms, and in order to do this you camouflage it in the name of the ex-service men. Oh, how many political crimes are committed in their name.

The Republican platform in 1928 contains the following provision concerning the civil service:

The merit system in Government service originated with and has been developed by the Republican Party. The great majority of our public-service employees are now secured through and maintained in the Government under civil-service rules. Steps have already been taken by the Republican Congress to make the service more attractive as to wages and retirement privileges, and we commend what has been done as a step in the right direction.

The Democratic platform contained the following:

Grover Cleveland made the extension of the merit system a tenet of our political faith. We shall preserve and maintain the civil service.

Now, to avoid criticism and to draw the attention of the country away from a violation of these pledges the above is inserted in the pending census bill to give the ex-service men and their widows and wives preference. It is a politically adroit way of nullifying the civil-service promises. What will be done, of course, is that party leaders will be designated for each State and the States divided up into subdivisions with partisans appointed who will in turn select partisan enumerators in every district throughout the country, so this provision deceives no one.

A similar provision is contained in the rules and regulations promulgated by the Post Office Department. It is of no effect, as every Member of Congress knows. There are a number of instances in my district where ex-service men with military preference have been disregarded, and in each instance partisans appointed in their stead. This has occurred in a number

of instances where ex-service men have applied for positions as rural carriers. Only last week an ex-service man, Will N. Blair, was certified as eligible, with a military preference, for appointment as postmaster at Hitchita, Okla., in my district, and the department went so far as to notify Members of Congress and Senators of the eligibility of young Blair; but instead of his being appointed, an excuse was made to call for another examination in order to afford an opportunity for a partisan to take the examination.

So you see therefore that this provision may deceive the public, but certainly no Member of Congress should be deceived by it.

I voted for the apportionment bill. The Constitution requires that the census be taken every 10 years, and in my judgment it is the plain duty of Congress to make the apportionment.

I voted against the Tinkham amendment, which was designed to cut down representation in the South. Everyone understood its purpose.

I voted for the Hoch amendment to exclude aliens from the count in making the apportionment. It is stated in debate that there are approximately 5,600,000 unnaturalized aliens in the country, and about half of them who have illegally entered and who are not citizens of the United States. Those aliens who have come to our country for the purpose of permanently residing here should be required to become citizens.

I voted to take the census on May 1, 1930, instead of on November 1, 1929, because I believe that date would find on the farm more of the rural population of the country, and for that reason enable the enumerators to take a more accurate census of the farm population.

The present conference report fixes the date as April 1, 1930, and I shall vote for that.

It was urged in the debate on the former conference report, fixing November 1, 1929, as the date for the beginning of the taking of the census, that it was done in order to have a report of the census prior to the beginning of the short term of Congress the first Monday in December, 1930, to enable Congress to make the apportionment. Of course, that argument was camouflage. Nobody in Congress ever believed that Congress would be called upon to make any further apportionment, but that it will be done by the Secretary of Commerce under the provisions of the bill.

Members of Congress may think they are fooling the country by this kind of argument but we in the House know that when any Member makes it he is looking one way and talking another.

I favor retaining the membership of the House at 435 and not increasing the number. I did not favor delegating the appointment to the Secretary of Commerce. Congress should assume its own responsibility. It is a dangerous precedent to delegate this authority which belongs to Congress. However, believing that the Constitution requires apportionment every 10 years and having voted for all apportionment bills, and being unable to secure the legislation because of the opposition of States that stand to lose one or more Members, I voted for this apportionment bill and will vote for this conference report. [Applause.]

Mr. CHINDBLOM. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. TILSON].

Mr. TILSON. Mr. Speaker, I am greatly pleased to see the reapportionment bill pass the last stage in the House on its way to final enactment. It marks the culmination of nearly five years of earnest effort on my part.

Mr. RANKIN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TILSON. I yield.

Mr. RANKIN. The gentleman never had any trouble on this side of the House with the census bill.

Mr. TILSON. Oh, the trouble was on both sides. The trouble has not been confined to one side of the House. I find that I misunderstood the gentleman. I thought he was referring to the reapportionment bill.

Mr. RANKIN. There has been no difficulty on this side of the House so far as the census bill was concerned.

Mr. TILSON. The gentleman is correct. There has been no difficulty anywhere on the census bill.

Mr. RANKIN. In other words, we have tried to secure the adoption of a census bill, but it has been blocked in other quarters.

Mr. TILSON. As the gentleman has stated, the matter of the census has not caused the trouble. The real trouble has been to secure a reapportionment law.

When I became majority leader in 1925, the first problem to which I turned my attention was reapportionment. Five years had elapsed since the 1920 census was taken and no reapportionment had been made. I felt deeply that one of the basic provisions upon which our Government is founded was being ig-

nored. Five years more would probably further accentuate the differences in the rate of growth in population in the several States, and I greatly feared that a revelation of these differences by the next census would make it impossible to reapportionment without the necessity of greatly increasing the membership of the House, which I should consider most unfortunate. In casting about I struck upon the plan of passing anticipatory legislation to be effective in case the Congress in which the census is taken should fail to make reapportionment. I studied the constitutional side of the question, and became convinced that it was sound. I then called into conference my colleague, Mr. FENN, who had become chairman of the House Committee on the Census, and he agreed to introduce and sponsor such a bill, which he did.

During the Sixty-ninth Congress Mr. FENN was unable to get a favorable report out of his committee, but in order to demonstrate that at least a majority of Republicans in the House favored reapportionment it was brought up on suspension of the rules, but, of course, did not receive the necessary two-thirds to suspend the rules. In the first session of the Seventieth Congress a new bill was reported out and brought before the House for a vote, but was defeated by being recommitted to the Committee on the Census. In the second session of the Seventieth Congress it was again brought out and at last received the necessary votes and went to the Senate, where it died at the end of the Congress.

I was one of those to request President Hoover to include reapportionment in his message to the extra session of the Seventy-first Congress, and he did so. This time the Senate acted first and passed the bill. When it came to the House everyone knows what happened. In Committee of the Whole two amendments were at first added, which if they remained in the bill doomed it to certain defeat. Probably a clear majority of the House favored the Hoch amendment, which added aliens to the excluded class, while another clear majority, constituted quite differently, favored the Tinkham amendment excluding disfranchised negroes from being counted for representation. Enough Members to defeat it would not vote for the bill if either amendment remained in it, and with both in the bill it was surely doomed.

My task was to have eliminated both amendments. The method used was the simple one of offering in Committee of the Whole an amendment to strike out the entire section relating to reapportionment and insert substantially the original Senate provision in somewhat different phraseology. To secure votes enough to adopt such an amendment it was necessary to combine the two groups opposing each of the offending amendments, thus using each of these amendments to kill off the other. It was like mixing an acid with an alkali to neutralize both, or the old story of the two Kilkenny cats each destroying the other. My amendment once adopted entirely cleared the situation for upon a record vote in the House, if my amendment should fail to carry, the language of the Senate provision, not materially different, would remain in the bill.

The final result is that when President Hoover approves the bill it will become the permanent reapportionment law unless and until a new act is substituted for it hereafter; so that unless this act is repealed nevermore will there be danger of failing to reapportion after each decennial census as contemplated in the Constitution. It is a matter of personal gratification that the permanent reapportionment law will be in the exact language of the amendment offered by me.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members who spoke on the conference report yesterday and who have spoken to-day be permitted to extend their remarks.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois asks unanimous consent that all Members who spoke on the conference report yesterday and who spoke to-day may be permitted to extend their remarks. Is there objection?

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, why not make the request apply to all Members of the House?

Mr. CHINDBLOM. I am willing.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois asks unanimous consent that all Members may have five legislative days in which to extend their remarks in the RECORD on the census and reapportionment bill. Is there objection?

Mr. PARKS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, will this be the finish of this thing? We have had it before us for a long time, and if this will end it I do not want to object, but if this is not the finish I do not want to consent to the extension of remarks or anything else.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the conference report.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The conference report was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. CHINDBLOM, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the conference report was agreed to was laid on the table.

ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS SIGNED

Mr. CAMPBELL of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled bills and joint resolutions of the House of the following titles, which were thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H. R. 3548. An act to continue, during the fiscal year 1930, Federal aid in rehabilitating farm lands in the areas devastated by floods in 1927;

H. R. 3600. An act to amend section 5 of an act entitled "An act authorizing Maynard D. Smith, his heirs, successors, and assigns, to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the St. Clair River at or near Port Huron, Mich.," approved March 2, 1929, and being Public Act No. 923 of the Seventieth Congress;

H. R. 3663. An act making appropriations for the payment of certain judgments rendered against the Government by various United States courts;

H. J. Res. 73. Joint resolution to amend the act entitled "An act to incorporate the American Hospital of Paris," approved January 30, 1913;

H. J. Res. 83. Joint resolution to make available funds for carrying into effect the public resolution of February 20, 1929, as amended, concerning the cessions of certain islands of the Samoan group to the United States;

H. J. Res. 86. Joint resolution making an appropriation for the International Red Cross and Prisoners of War Conference at Geneva, Switzerland, in 1929;

H. J. Res. 88. Joint resolution making an additional appropriation for the extension to the post-office building at Corinth, Miss.;

H. J. Res. 91. Joint resolution to provide for the payment of certain expenses of the United States Pulaski Sesquicentennial Commission; and

H. J. Res. 93. Joint resolution amending an appropriation for a consolidated school at Belcourt, within the Turtle Mountain Indian Reservation, N. Dak.

MILK RIVER RECLAMATION PROJECT, MONTANA

Mr. WOOD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of H. R. 3317, a bill to amend the act entitled "An act making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1930, and for other purposes."

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Indiana asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of a bill, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the paragraph of the act entitled "An act making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1930, and for other purposes" (Public No. 1033, 70th Cong.), referring to the Milk River project, Montana, be amended to read as follows:

"Milk River project, Montana: For operation and maintenance, Chinook, Malta, and Glasgow divisions, \$17,000; continuation of construction, \$17,000; in all, \$34,000."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. GARNER. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I want to say to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. Wood], as I stated yesterday and I repeat it now, that you are not going to pass bills of this character until you first recognize the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. Ludlow] for permission to consider a simple resolution in which he is interested, and about which he spoke to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. Wood] in my presence. I understand the Speaker has declined to recognize him, and until the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. Ludlow] is recognized to have that resolution considered you will not get unanimous consent to consider this particular bill or any other bill outside of the aviation bill and the one I mentioned yesterday.

Mr. WOOD. I will say to the gentleman from Texas that I have no objection whatever to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. Ludlow] having his resolution considered; in fact, I think it ought to be considered.

Mr. GARNER. I agree with the gentleman. The Speaker has been requested to recognize him, but, as I understand, he has declined to do so. You are not going to get unanimous consent to have some recognized on that side of the House

to pass a dozen bills when recognition is denied to one gentleman for the consideration of one resolution.

The SPEAKER. If the gentleman from Texas will permit, the Chair has not declined to recognize the gentleman from Indiana, but has merely said that, there being certain other bills of this same character, the Chair thought all of those bills should be considered at the same time. The Chair will be glad to recognize the gentleman from Indiana at the proper time.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, I desire to corroborate what the Chair has said. There has been no actual declination to recognize me.

The SPEAKER. The Chair has no doubt that the gentleman from Indiana will receive recognition at the proper time.

Mr. GARNER. Mr. Speaker, I want to make myself clear. This morning the gentleman from Montana [Mr. LEAVITT] was to see me concerning this bill as well as the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. WOOD]. I think it is a fair bill, but I think some recognition should be given to this side of the House. So far as I recall there has not been a single request made by this side of the House at this session.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. How about the Florida bugs?

Mr. SNELL. The first thing that came up during this session was from that side of the House; in fact, I think there were two of them.

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I demand the regular order.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

INTERNATIONAL TECHNICAL CONSULTING COMMITTEE ON RADIO COMMUNICATIONS

Mr. WOOD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of House Joint Resolution 102, making an appropriation for expenses of participation by the United States in the meeting of the International Technical Consulting Committee on Radio Communications, to be held at The Hague in September, 1929.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Indiana asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of a House joint resolution, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That the sum of \$35,000 is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to remain available until June 30, 1930, to defray the expenses of participation by the United States in the meeting of the International Technical Consulting Committee on Radio Communications, to be held at The Hague in September, 1929, including travel and subsistence or per diem in lieu of subsistence (notwithstanding the provisions of any other act), compensation of employees, stenographic and other services by contract if deemed necessary, rent of office, purchase of necessary books and documents, printing and binding, official cards, and such other expenses as may be authorized by the Secretary of State.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, who selects these technicians?

Mr. GARNER. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, may I ask the gentleman a question?

Mr. WOOD. Yes.

Mr. GARNER. As I understand, the gentleman from Indiana and the former members of the Committee on Appropriations have considered this together, both Democrats and Republicans?

Mr. WOOD. We have.

Mr. GARNER. And it is a unanimous report?

Mr. WOOD. Yes.

I will state to the House what is the purpose of this legislation.

In 1927 there was a convention of all the civilized countries on earth, including a lot I never heard of before, and they adopted a treaty with reference to international radio operation. One of the terms of the treaty provided that in September of this year there should be a conference of all the participating countries with reference to making suggestions and recommending modifications after the developments of 1927, concerning interference, wave lengths, and all that sort of thing, and it is very essential that the United States, having more at stake with reference to international radio, perhaps, than any other country upon the face of the earth, should participate.

I will say to the gentleman from New York [Mr. LAGUARDIA] we asked Mr. Carr, of the State Department, who was before us this morning, the question the gentleman has propounded to me,

and off the record he gave us the names of a very great many eminent gentlemen who are qualified along this line from whom the selections will be made. They are to be appointed by the Secretary of State.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Will this convention go into the question of international allocation of wave lengths?

Mr. WOOD. That is one of the purposes of the convention.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. And the Secretary will make the nominations or the selections.

Mr. WOOD. Yes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AIRPORTS FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mr. WOOD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the resolution (H. J. Res. 100) making appropriation for the acquisition of lands for an airport or airports for the National Capital and the District of Columbia.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Indiana asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of a joint resolution, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

House Joint Resolution 100

Resolved, etc., That there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$500,000, to remain available until expended, for the acquisition by the National Capital Park and Planning Commission, subject to the approval of the Joint Commission on Airports, of lands, and/or options to purchase lands, for an airport or airports adequate for the needs of the National Capital and the District of Columbia: *Provided,* That any further appropriations for the acquisition of lands and/or options to purchase lands and/or for the development of such airport or airports shall be paid out of the revenues of the District of Columbia and the Treasury of the United States in the manner prescribed for defraying the expenses of the District of Columbia by the District of Columbia appropriation acts for the fiscal years for which such appropriations are made.

Mr. GARNER. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, may I ask the gentleman a question? As I understand, this legislation has the recommendation of the joint committee created by the Seventieth Congress to consider the question of aviation in the District of Columbia.

Mr. WOOD. That is correct.

Mr. GARNER. It also has the approval of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives, which considered it this morning.

Mr. WOOD. It has the approval of those who were present this morning; yes.

Mr. GARNER. Will the gentleman state who were present this morning?

Mr. WOOD. Yes. The chairman was present; Mr. DICKINSON, of Iowa, was present; Mr. WASON, of New Hampshire, was present; Mr. BUCHANAN, of Texas, was present; Mr. OLIVER, of Alabama, and Mr. SHREVE, of Pennsylvania.

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, do I understand that this appropriation of \$500,000 covers only a part of the fund which will be necessary to purchase a site? How many thousand acres do you intend to purchase if this bill goes through?

Mr. WOOD. I will say to the gentleman we had a hearing this morning and it was disclosed that there are several sites in view. It is not advisable for the public to know the sites that the commission have under consideration, because, as the gentleman knows, should it become public they are considering this, that, or the other site, immediately the real estate gentlemen would get options and \$250 land would go up to \$1,000.

The purpose of this appropriation is to aid the commission in buying either land or options looking to the establishment of an airport. It is contemplated it will take much more than \$500,000 to do this, but the only part that will be contributed by the Government is \$500,000, no matter what the eventual cost may be.

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. How many acres are necessary for this airport?

Mr. UNDERHILL. About 1,000.

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. Has the Committee on Appropriations or this joint committee on airports checked up the assessed valuation of the property included in the various sites they have been considering, so as to arrive at a reasonable estimate of the cost of the site?

Mr. WOOD. That is one of the things they will do. As I say, the very reason there should be no publicity with reference to whether they are going to buy this, that, or the other site, is

in order that the Government may not be held up by these real estate sharks.

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. The gentleman well knows that the Federal Treasury is quite often raided to the tune of millions of dollars by real estate speculators. This existing evil could be cured if you would have the owners of the proposed sites for this airport submit their sworn affidavits indicating the value of their properties, and then after you decide to purchase one site, certify the valuation placed upon the other pieces of property to the assessor and have the owners assessed on their own valuation. In this way you would stop the real estate speculation raids on the Public Treasury in the District of Columbia. [Applause.] In view of the statement of the gentleman from Indiana that it is necessary to keep certain matters secret in order to protect the Treasury, I shall not object to the consideration of the bill although I have been constrained to object by reason of the continual raiding of the people's Treasury by real estate speculators in the District of Columbia.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Reserving the right to object, permit me to say to the gentleman that the system of secrecy adopted now was abandoned some 30 years ago in the purchase of land for public services. Every real estate monger in the District of Columbia knows exactly what is going on, and you are not keeping any information at all from the real-estate people. If you think you are doing that, you are mistaken. This matter of an airport is of the utmost importance. It is of importance for the people of the District, for the people of the country, and for the people interested in aviation to know where this airport is going to be.

I, as a Member of Congress, resent the idea that any committee may come in and say to the House, "We know where it is going to be, but we can not tell you."

Mr. WOOD. Let me make this suggestion to the gentleman from New York, and I think he will agree with me that the plan of the committee is a good one. We can take a small sum of money and get options on a tract of land in one section near Washington and then do the same thing in a half dozen other places. Then after we have the options the Congress will be advised where these sites are. There is no desire on the part of the commission to keep from Congress where they intend eventually to locate. But for the purpose of obviating the very thing spoken of by the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. SCHAFER], that the Treasury shall not be robbed or held up, they would like to exercise their discretion, without making public here to-day the different tracts that they have in view.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. There is no great danger as long as we have the right of condemnation. Do not you trust the courts?

Mr. WOOD. If the gentleman will review the experience of the Government in condemnation proceedings, he will find that it costs the Government a great deal more under condemnation proceedings than they would have to pay at private purchase.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. That statement coming from me would be all right, but I am rather surprised to hear it from the conservative gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. WOOD. I can give the gentleman many concrete examples.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Will not the gentleman let this go over until to-morrow?

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. DICKINSON). Is there objection?

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Still reserving the right to object.

Mr. UNDERHILL. Will the gentleman from Indiana yield to me?

Mr. WOOD. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. UNDERHILL. Ever since I have been in Congress I have been a member of the District Committee. It has been my one ambition sometime or other to secure for this Government some land within or without the District without paying a tremendous tribute to the real-estate operators.

Up to the present time I have failed. I can cite numerous instances where the Government has paid millions of dollars more than it ought to have paid both through direct purchase and by condemnation proceedings.

I will cite one, and that is the triangle property with which all Members are familiar. In 1923 when the bill to purchase this property was first introduced by me the triangle was assessed for something in the vicinity of \$15,000,000. It could have been purchased without doubt for \$17,000,000. It was a period of economy and the President refused to approve of the proposition.

Two years later Congress passed an appropriation for a \$15,000,000 bridge adjacent to this property and the Assessors of the District immediately placed \$2,000,000 additional value on the property. In 1928, appropriations were authorized and

the property will be purchased at a cost of \$50,000,000. That is what it cost the Government six years after it could have been bought for \$15,000,000.

I could cite several other instances, but I will only cite one in the experience of this commission. We were very much interested in a certain tract of land not far from the city of Washington. In open hearings we began to discuss the prices and the availability of this tract of land. We found it could be bought for about \$200 an acre, and a thousand acres was involved in the transaction. Two weeks later at another meeting a representative of some real estate interests came before us and stated that the land was held at \$2,000 an acre.

Now, gentlemen, it may be unusual to push legislation in this way and manner, but I believe—I could almost guarantee—that we could save \$2,000,000 for the District of Columbia if we could go out to-morrow and purchase this land or take options on it.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. UNDERHILL. Yes.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Is the gentleman on the commission?

Mr. UNDERHILL. Yes.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. What is the plan of the commission—to select a site? I suppose the commission will confer with the people who are interested in a proper site, and then come in and get authorization for that particular site, or to close the deal, first?

Mr. UNDERHILL. No. There are several locations. The moment you mention one of them or two of them or three of them, the price jumps 100, 200, 300 per cent. When the Government attempted to take by condemnation proceedings certain lands for the new Botanic Gardens, the advance over the assessed valuation ran all the way from 115 per cent to 700 per cent.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. But the gentleman's commission must necessarily negotiate with the owners of the land.

Mr. UNDERHILL. The commission is not going to negotiate. The Park and Planning Commission that has negotiated the purchase of land in and around the District for park purposes, through their regular channels or agents, is going to try to secure this land at the lowest possible price.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. But the site will be selected by the gentleman's commission?

Mr. UNDERHILL. All of the sites are suggested by this commission.

Mr. WOOD. The final determination, the gentleman means.

Mr. UNDERHILL. Oh, yes; of course.

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. UNDERHILL. Yes.

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. Can we be assured that the Park and Planning Commission, which is to obtain options on the various sites, will submit the value claimed by the owners of the site which are not purchased to the assessor, so that he can assess for full valuation? If they do that, they will prevent exploitation in this case.

Mr. UNDERHILL. I suppose they will follow the usual business method of business organizations. If you were going to build a factory in some city or State, you would not advertise that you were in the market for a certain site. You would go to some one you could trust, and ask him to secure options on the particular land you desire. After the options had been secured on that land, if the price were too high, you would go to another site, and you would buy where you could do the best for your particular interests. The Government has not been able to do that. It does not employ sound business methods that would be used by others. Congress advertises that the Government or the District is in the market for so many thousand feet or so many thousand acres of land, and then that land is optioned by men who never heretofore owned a foot of it, and it is held at a price that is almost prohibitive.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. They must have been learning from Tammany.

Mr. UNDERHILL. Oh, no. They can give Tammany points.

Mr. O'CONNOR of Oklahoma. Has it ever been called to the attention of the Department of Justice that we have statutes about conspiracy to defraud the Government?

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman has not answered my question. What I want to find out is this:

If there are three or four proposed sites, and the owners of those sites demand of the Government certain amounts in payment for those sites after a site is selected, will the assessor of the District of Columbia then be given the actual value furnished by the owners of the rejected sites, so that he can assess them at their value designated by the owners? In that way you will save hundreds of thousands of dollars.

Mr. UNDERHILL. Let me say to the gentleman, at the risk of giving out some information valuable to land speculators, that we are not interested in the purchase of land in the District of Columbia.

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. Well, the purchase of land outside.

Mr. UNDERHILL. We do not hold control over that.

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I shall object to the consideration of the bill.

Mr. UNDERHILL. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman withhold his objection?

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. Yes.

Mr. UNDERHILL. Surely the gentleman does not want to put himself in the position that he has caused the Government to pay two, three, or four million dollars extra money, because he, and he alone, thinks he has the only solution of this question?

Mr. GARRETT. Mr. Speaker, the Government of the United States has a right to go out and condemn this land and take it and have a jury pass upon its value and cut down the price to suit itself.

Mr. UNDERHILL. Oh, no, no.

Mr. GARRETT. Why, certainly it has.

Mr. UNDERHILL. No; the Government of the United States has to give what the court or the jury or the referee decides the land is worth.

Mr. GARRETT. Certainly.

Mr. BYRNS. Mr. Speaker, I have not objected, but I expect to ask for some information, and I resent the statement of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. UNDERHILL] as applied to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. SCHAFER] because the latter sees fit to exercise his constitutional right as a Representative in this House in respect to the passage of this bill, which has never been referred to any regular committee of the House. The gentleman from Massachusetts seeks to place the gentleman from Wisconsin in the category of being in a conspiracy with those who would hold up this Government in the purchase of this land, and I think that the remarks were uncalled for [applause], and that the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. UNDERHILL] was beyond his rights when he undertook to so characterize a Member of this House, who has as much right on the floor and as much right to his opinion about bills in this House as has the gentleman from Massachusetts. [Applause.]

Mr. UNDERHILL. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BYRNS. Yes; if I have the floor.

Mr. UNDERHILL. The gentleman has known me long enough to know that I never would intentionally or purposely impugn the motives of any of my colleagues. If I have established any one thing since I have been in Congress, it is a reputation for fair play. If, in the heat of argument, I reflected in any way, shape, or manner on the gentleman from Wisconsin, I withdraw everything I said, and request the reporter to eliminate it. I trust the gentleman from Wisconsin will pardon me for an unintentional error. I have made all the amends I possibly can. [Applause.]

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, I understand that the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. UNDERHILL] has devoted a great deal of time to the study of this airport question. I have served with him on the Claims Committee, of which he is chairman, and know that he is an exceptionally conscientious and hard-working Member of Congress.

The gentleman's intense desire to have a great airport in or near the Nation's Capital may have caused him to utter a few words which I might object to. However, I am not one of those who object to a unanimous-consent request because of personal animosity, temporary or permanent, and in view of what has transpired and the information obtained under the right to object, I will withdraw my objection to the consideration of the legislation. [Applause.]

Mr. BYRNS. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, even at the risk of being characterized as a member of a conspiracy—

Mr. UNDERHILL. Mr. Speaker, I have withdrawn that and apologized for it. Can I do any more?

Mr. BYRNS. The gentleman could not and I will not again refer to the matter. I have always entertained a high regard for the gentleman from Massachusetts personally and officially, and gladly acquit him of any such intention, but I do not take kindly to the idea that because a Member wants to get information on a bill or objects to its consideration he is to be charged with improper motives when he is only exercising what are his rights.

I was not present at the meeting this morning. I had a hearing on a very important subject in one of the departments in

which my constituents were interested. I want to ask the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. WOOD] some questions in regard to this particular bill, and first I want to say this by way of preface, that I think if we are going to continue to consider bills upon the floor of this House on the ground that somebody thinks it is an emergency, we ought to have a regular organization in the House, so that committees can function on the matters over which they have jurisdiction. [Applause.]

We are asked here in this case and in other cases to consider legislation which ought to go to a regular committee of the House, where the members of the committee could hold hearings and present their report in writing to the House, with a recommendation as to what they think should be done. As the situation is now, we have no Committee on Appropriations organized. It is true that the prospective chairman, the gentleman from Indiana, gives close consideration to these matters, but Members of the House should be enabled to properly consider legislation like this. Some Members, in good conscience, of course, believe that it is to the public interest to have these matters considered, but I do not think under the present organization of the House we should take up matters except those of a really emergency character.

I am not impressed by the statement of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. UNDERHILL] that this is an emergency. Of course, the price or value of land may go up, but I do not know that the prices of real estate are increasing in the city of Washington or any other place at this time, and if the matter were taken up in December I think there would be the same scramble and no more on the part of real-estate interests here to increase values and increase their profits through the transfer of their property that there is now.

There is another thing I would like to have explained. This bill undertakes to take out of the Treasury of the United States \$500,000 to purchase this land, coupled with the provision in the resolution that any subsequent appropriations for the acquisition of land shall be made under the law as it now prevails, with reference to revenues in the District of Columbia, to which the United States makes a contribution.

Mr. DYER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BYRNS. Yes.

Mr. DYER. I understand from the statement of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. UNDERHILL] that none of this land which it is proposed to purchase is within the District of Columbia. I would like to ask the distinguished member of the Committee on Appropriations how he can justify our action here in this proposed legislation in providing out of the District revenues funds to purchase land not in the District of Columbia?

Mr. BYRNS. It is for the District of Columbia.

Mr. DYER. It is for the whole country.

Mr. BYRNS. I can not agree with the gentleman upon the statement that it is for the whole country. Down in my own home city, which is one-third of the size of the city of Washington, they are making an appropriation now for a quarter of a million dollars to provide an airport outside of the city limits out of the taxes paid by the citizens of that city.

Mr. LaGUARDIA. That is done all over the country.

Mr. BYRNS. There is not a city of any size in this country that is not undertaking to establish airports, and they are not asking for aid from the Federal Treasury. The United States Government has an airport in the city of Washington over at Bolling Field for the War Department and the Navy Department. Why should we be called upon to make this whole contribution? Why was not this provision that is made with reference to money hereafter needed not made applicable to this \$500,000?

Mr. WOOD. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BYRNS. Yes.

Mr. WOOD. I will say to the gentleman that Senator BINGHAM was before us and I asked him that very question. I cited the fact that all over this country these airports had been built and maintained by the municipalities. I cited several concrete instances, and the answer is this: This is to be a commercial airport, and these are commercial airports in these cities to which I referred. The airport in the gentleman's city is a commercial port, and this can not obtain here because of the fact that there is but little commerce here. As we all know, there are no manufacturing industries here, and I hope there never will be, but the visitation to this airport will be constantly growing by reason of the increased use of the airplane.

The big business we have here is the Government, the biggest business in the world, and those who come here come in large part in the transaction of business or else seeking pleasure and education. Now, the airport for the Navy is a limited concern, and it is hardly large enough for the use of the Navy. The air-

port for the Army is a limited concern, and for the purpose of accommodating it to the uses of the Army it is proposed to enlarge it. So to my mind the answer given by Senator BINGHAM was proper and the suggestion that other cities are establishing airports for their commercial development can not apply to the city of Washington.

Mr. DYER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOOD. Yes.

Mr. DYER. I want to ask the gentleman this question: Of what benefit can an airport be commercially to the city of Washington, which is not a city engaged in commerce? It is all right for my city and the gentleman's city to have airports because it is money in our pockets.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. What do you want the passengers to do? Drop from parachutes?

Mr. DYER. I wanted to know of what benefit it could be to the District of Columbia and why we should tax the people of the District for this purpose?

Mr. WOOD. I have stated as best I could the reasons why the Government should contribute, and it strikes me the reason offered by Senator BINGHAM was a very satisfactory explanation as to why we should make an exception in this case—namely, because this is to be a national airport. People come from all over the country to the National Capital not for the purpose of exploiting their commerce but for the purpose of transacting business of state, for the purpose of pleasure, or, if you please, in their intercourse between one section of the country and some other section of the country.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOOD. Yes.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT. The gentleman has characterized this airport as a national airport. It might be interesting and possibly have some bearing on this subject to know what foreign governments have done. I would like to know whether the gentleman has any information as to whether Croydon, the great British airport; Le Bourget, the great airport outside of Paris; or the Tempel Hof Airport, in Germany, have been constructed by national, municipal, or private funds.

Mr. WOOD. Some of them are both. Senator BINGHAM entered into that this morning and the hearings make a very complete showing. There are several in France and some in Germany.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT. What are the facts?

Mr. WOOD. The government participated in the building of those airports and they are used for commercial purposes and they are also used by the government for governmental purposes.

Mr. HUDDLESTON. Will the gentleman from Tennessee yield to me?

Mr. BYRNS. I yield if I have the floor.

Mr. WOOD. The gentleman from Tennessee has the floor.

Mr. HUDDLESTON. The gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. BYRNS] has cited the instance of his home city of Nashville, and I might as well cite the case of my home city and so might practically every Representative cite the case of his home city. In many of our cities the people are spending their own money for airports and asking the Government for nothing whatever.

The chief use of airports in most of these cities, such as the gentleman's, and my own, is for the mail service and by the National Guard and other military forces. Talk about commercial uses has little or no application. There is no commercial business worth talking about done in many of these airports throughout the country. Where there is any commercial use, it chiefly has connection with the distributing business, of which Washington is a considerable center. Washington has more business of distribution than dozens of cities which are providing airports at their own expense. The Government has already provided at its own sole expense for a Navy airport and for an Army airport in Washington and has no use for the third airport provided by this bill. It is purely a local matter for purely local purposes. Washington is the richest city per capita in the whole country and its tax rate is less than half many other cities.

When we analyze these alleged reasons why Washington should be preferred above other cities and be furnished an airport at the Government's expense they disappear. The fact is that there is no more reason why the Government should pay for an airport for the city of Washington than for the city of Birmingham, Nashville, Louisville, or any other city in the country.

Now, that is one reaction I have on this subject. Another is, we have heard talk that the Government is to make this expenditure and that is all it is to be asked to do. We have heard such talk before and yet we have found that back they came in the next session to ask the Government to do something more. The people of Washington, that is to say, the very small fraction

of Washington that is vocal or is able to get its voice over to the public, is already complaining of the inadequacy of this proposed appropriation—they say it is a very small part of what they insist Congress should do for them on the airport. The morning paper records the complaint that the alleged "stepchild of Congress," but in reality the "spoiled child of Congress," is making because we do not make a more adequate appropriation. A mere \$500,000 donation by the Government toward the airport "is not within decency," so they say, it is "unjust, unequal, and unfair." You can not satisfy them no matter how much you give them.

I want Washington to have everything she wants but I want Washington to pay her own way just like other cities have to do. I am tired of Washington's selfish raids on the Treasury.

Let me say to the gentleman from Tennessee that I have no desire to cut off discussion but I intend to object to this bill when the proper time is reached. It will not get through with my consent.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. HUDDLESTON. I object, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. SIMMONS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 10 minutes.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Nebraska asks unanimous consent to address the House for 10 minutes. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. SIMMONS. Gentlemen, about this time of year the Congress is in receipt of a series of attacks directed along the line of those just mentioned by the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. BYRNS], and the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. HUDDLESTON]. At the present time we are in the initial stages of another campaign to get more money out of the Federal Treasury for the District of Columbia. This has been evidenced by editorials appearing in the Washington press during the last two or three days, evidenced by the action of the Citizens' Advisory Council last night, evidenced again by the action of the board of trade, who, according to the press, have stated that they are going to ask the President to appoint a national committee of economic advisers to study the problem of fiscal relations of the United States and the District of Columbia.

Every study of fiscal relations that has been made, either by the House or the Senate, by the Bureau of Efficiency or by the Bureau of the Census—all of them have demonstrated the fact that Washington is now, if anything, undertaxed and not overtaxed, and that the contribution of the Federal Government is not only fair but generous. Yet, as I say, we are in the annual campaign to try to get more money out of the Federal Treasury.

I want to refer to two editorials that appeared in the press yesterday having to do with the municipal-center appropriation that passed the House last week, and, in part, with the appropriation that has been under discussion here to-day.

Yesterday morning's Washington Post contained this statement:

The \$3,000,000 fund deposited in the Treasury to the credit of the District of Columbia is made up exclusively of taxpayers' dollars. Not one penny of Federal money is contained therein.

That statement is absolutely false. The \$7,000,000, approximately, now the surplus in the Federal Treasury to the credit of the District of Columbia, has been accumulated by the wise expenditure of District funds over the past few years. It is an accumulation or a surplus made up out of the joint funds collected from the general revenues of the District of Columbia, plus the \$9,000,000 contributed by the Federal Government. Anybody who knows anything about the fiscal policy and the handling of funds here knows that this is true.

The only way they can argue that that statement is true is to state that before any money is spent out of District revenues or out of taxpayers' funds, they spend the Federal Government's \$9,000,000. If they want to take this angle of it, I could just as well say that before any of the \$9,000,000 contributed by the Federal Government is spent, they spend all of their own money, and that this surplus is all Federal money. Neither statement is true. The surplus is made up and the money that will be spent if the Senate acts upon the municipal center resolution is the result of the savings from the combined payments of the people of the District of Columbia plus the contribution of the Government of the United States.

Then the same editorial states, going on:

And if it is used for purchasing the site for the municipal center the Federal Government will be let off without paying even its customary niggardly share of the expense of making District improvements. This will be particularly apparent if the balance of the cost of developing the municipal center is raised through sale of the present District Building to the Government.

This refers to a proposal I made to the Secretary of the Treasury that the United States buy the present District Building, give the District credit for the present value of it, and allow the District to remain in possession and use of it until a new District Building could be built on the proposed municipal center site.

Here are the facts about the present building. The land on which the building rests was bought and paid for 50 per cent by the United States Government and 50 per cent by the people of the District of Columbia. The building was paid for in the same way. It cost approximately \$2,500,000; or, in other words, the present District Building costing two and a half million dollars, is owned equitably 50 per cent by the District of Columbia and 50 per cent by the Government of the United States.

My proposal was that we not divide it in that way, but that we pay the present value of the building to the District government and allow them to build a new building from the proceeds. The District has the user right in the building. I propose to buy that right for the use of the United States. It is estimated that this cost would be about \$5,000,000. I have advised the Secretary of the Treasury that I am willing to accept the value placed thereon by the present District assessor. In other words, I am proposing to give to the District of Columbia \$5,000,000, or whatever they agree upon as the proper figure, in return for their investment of \$1,250,000, and their right of user in the present building, and yet they complain, and the Washington Star, a few days ago, referred to this proposal as a "confiscation" of the District Building by the United States.

Yesterday, in the Evening Star, the same statement that none of this surplus was Federal money was made and I need not discuss that in view of my discussion of the statement in the Post.

Then they make the statement that "the Federal Government, which in 1921, decided that 40 per cent constituted its fair share in District appropriation bills, will be contributing approximately 20 per cent plus in the 1930 appropriations."

That statement is false and anyone can find out it is not true in five minutes. They say "20 per cent plus." The plus is 8 per cent. We are paying this year approximately 28 per cent of the cost of running the municipal government in the District of Columbia out of Federal funds. The time has come when the papers of Washington ought to be willing to tell the people of this city the truth about the subject of fiscal relations.

Then they go on and discuss the matter of a Federal airport and then wind up in the matter of the municipal center with this statement:

The next step in providing for financing both airport and municipal center is to return to the fixed-ratio policy of appropriation.

That "fixed ratio policy" the Congress has repeatedly rejected and in my judgment will continue to reject—

Unless there is a return to this principle, or unless the intent of that principle is accomplished by generously increasing the lump sum, this Federal airport now about to be authorized will represent a grossly unfair burden, resulting from tyrannical treatment of unrepresented taxpayers.

And then this:

The municipal center will represent an extravagance wished on these taxpayers who must take it as a luxury and let their necessities slide by the board.

Gentlemen, I do not believe that statement represents the sentiment of the people of Washington. If it does I am ready to say that the municipal center ought to stop right where it is now.

Mr. UNDERHILL. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SIMMONS. I yield.

Mr. UNDERHILL. Did not the Evening Star a few months ago, when the thing was first contemplated, come out with a strong editorial urging it?

Mr. SIMMONS. Yes; the Evening Star was one of the first papers advocating a municipal center. They have asked for it;

they have urged it; until now, when they think they are going to get it, they come out and object to paying for it. The Federal Government does not owe the District of Columbia a municipal center. If it wants a municipal center—and we were led to believe by the board of trade, the chamber of commerce, the District Commissioners, by the newspapers and others, that the municipal center was needed—I have been trying to help them to get it. Congress has said they shall have it. The House by unanimous consent at this session appropriated money for the purchase of land for the municipal center as a necessity for the District of Columbia, and not as a luxury. We can go ahead on the plan that has been advocated and develop a municipal center in Washington which would be of use to the city and a thing of beauty without increasing the tax burden unduly for the people of Washington and without increased contribution from the Federal Government and without unduly curtailing other expenditures. But if it is not done, ladies and gentlemen, by Congress it will be because of the fact that a few who are selfishly trying to save something for themselves in taxes misrepresent the sentiment of the people of Washington in this matter as to what is being and will be done. [Applause.]

THE TARIFF BILL

Mr. DICKINSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Record on the tariff.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. DICKINSON. Mr. Speaker, in discussing the 1929 tariff legislation it is well to remember that it has been passed under the same kind of a rule and under similar conditions to every other tariff bill since the days of the Civil War. Anyone that knows legislative procedure knows that in the House of Representatives a tariff bill, with all of its schedules, could not be thrown up to general amendment. For this reason some other plan must be adopted. The plan to be adopted has usually been a rule limiting amendments to committee amendments coming from the Republican side of the Ways and Means Committee. I am making this statement to show that no exceptional rule was adopted in this case, but that the usual method of procedure was followed.

It is also well to remember that the present tariff bill is as yet not a law. This bill has not made one-third of its legislative journey to the White House. The bill must pass the Senate, where it is subjected to a severe revision and review, and then it must pass through conference, where it is again revised and reviewed, and then, after the conference reports are adopted by both bodies, the same is finally sent to the White House. I suggest this for the reason that a great many people think that the House voted on the bill in the form in which it was to become a law. Such was not the case.

Agriculture has been emphasized throughout the campaign and the tariff revision was presumably for the benefit of agriculture. However, anyone knowing the personnel of the legislative machinery through which tariff revision must come knows perfectly well that it would be impossible to limit the revision to strictly agricultural schedules. Business is too good a guardian of its own cause to permit such a procedure. For this reason when the tariff bill was presented to the House it was necessary for the friends of agriculture to determine the plan of procedure and the tactics to be used by which they could secure the most beneficial results for farm products. I am convinced that this program was effectively worked out and was successful in its results. When the tariff bill reached the floor of the House many commodities produced on the farm were left without protection. A program was then adopted whereby the Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee would hear the various Members of Congress asking for protection on various commodities in which they were interested. The result of this demand is shown by the amendments offered by the committee themselves to the agricultural schedules with increases as follows:

Commodities	Rates of duty		
	Act of 1922	Bill as reported	Bill as amended
Live cattle.....	Weighing less than 1,050 pounds each, 1½ cents per pound; weighing 1,050 pounds or more, 2 cents per pound.	No change.....	Weighing less than 800 pounds, 2 cents per pound; weighing 800 pounds or more, 2½ cents per pound.
Dried skimmed milk.....	1½ cents per pound.....	do.....	2½ cents per pound.
Dried buttermilk.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
Butter.....	12 cents per pound (increased from 8 cents by President).	12 cents per pound.....	14 cents per pound.
Oleomargarine and other butter substitutes.....	8 cents per pound.....	do.....	Do.
Blackstrap molasses for distilling purposes.....	¾ of 1 cent per gallon.....	¾ of 1 cent per pound of total sugars (about 2 cents per gallon).	¾ of 1 cent per pound of total sugars.

Commodities	Rates of duty		
	Act of 1922	Bill as reported	Bill as amended
Olive oil in packages weighing less than 40 pounds.	7½ cents per pound.	No change.	8¼ cents per pound.
White or Irish potatoes.	50 cents per 100 pounds.	do.	75 cents per 100 pounds.
Pecans:			
Not shelled.	3 cents per pound.	do.	5 cents per pound.
Shelled.	6 cents per pound.	do.	10 cents per pound.
Tomatoes:			
Tomato paste.	40 per cent ad valorem.	25 per cent ad valorem.	40 per cent ad valorem.
Prepared or preserved (canned).	15 per cent ad valorem.	do.	Do.
Onions.	1½ cents per pound (increased from 1 cent by President).	1¾ cents per pound.	2 cents per pound.
White clover seed.	3 cents per pound.	5 cents per pound.	6 cents per pound.
Ladino clover seed.	2 cents per pound.	do.	Do.
Bluegrass seed.	do.	No change.	5 cents per pound.
Cattle hides and skins.	Free.	do.	10 per cent ad valorem.
Broomcorn.	do.	do.	\$10 per ton of 2,000 pounds.
Rice straw and rice fiber.	do.	do.	Do.
Wrapper tobacco:			
Unstemmed.	\$2.10 per pound.	do.	\$2.50 per pound.
Stemmed.	\$2.75 per pound.	do.	\$3.15 per pound.
Flaxseed.	56 cents per bushel (increased from 40 cents by President).	56 cents per bushel.	63 cents per bushel.
Peanuts, shelled.	4 cents per pound.	6 cents per pound.	7 cents per pound.
Locust and carob beans and pods and seeds thereof.	8 cents per pound under paragraph 762.	No change.	Free.

You will note that the increases in the right-hand column were granted by amendment of the Ways and Means Committee after these hearings and were a direct result of the drive made by the friends of the farmer for increased protection.

It is true that many increases were granted on other commodities but when you study the list of commodities on which other increases were granted you will find that in volume of trade they are very insignificant so far as the farmer is concerned. For instance, there has been a marked increase on saddles, which is listed as one of the offsets to the benefits received by the farmer; also on velvet ribbons, braids, bristles, cotton rags, pipe bowls, dolls, toys, and so forth.

The thing I want to suggest is that the farmer sells livestock from his farm every year, butter every week, and milk every day. These tariff schedules are beneficial to him every day in the year, while on many of the manufactured schedules he is not interested in the price of the commodity from a purchaser's standpoint more often than once a year and on some of them once in a lifetime. In fact, we do not buy any more saddles in Iowa. We sell butter every day and cattle every year.

I am making this suggestion for the reason that those who attempt to show that agriculture has not been given fair consideration are reaching a conclusion that nothing but experience will demonstrate. It has always been my theory that if you permitted the farmer to get a fair return on what he had for sale, he would govern his purchases of other commodities according to his available funds, and that if you increased his returns on the farm he could regulate his expenditures to fit his own economic condition.

As an illustration, I want to suggest that I am a convert to the fact that under our present tariff system the only plausible way to approach a problem is to start with the raw product and grant a tariff on all of the processed products therefrom, clear up to the finished product purchased by the consumer. A great deal has been said about shoes. Raw hides has been one of the commodities over which tariff debate has been waged for many years. We finally were granted a low ad valorem duty on hides, and with this duty came the compensating duties on leather and shoes. In approaching this question it is well to remember that in former years we had exactly the same discussion over a tariff on wool and compensatory duties on cloth and clothing. The same argument was made against a tariff on wool that is now being made against a tariff on hides. However, who challenges the advisability of a tariff on wool at the present time? I am thoroughly convinced that a tariff on hides will be reflected in the price of cattle. Those opposing the tariff on hides are the largest shoe manufacturers in the United States. However, the early negotiations of the Ways and Means Committee indicated a tariff on leather and a tariff on shoes with no duty on hides. Just remember that the tariff on shoes requested, as well as the tariff on leather requested, was even higher than the tariff now granted with a tariff also recommended on hides.

The leather business is prostrate in the United States; the shoe business is meeting competition from Czechoslovakia that is very severe. Advertisements are now being put in the various papers showing shoes, both men's and women's, for sale at a low price made in Czechoslovakia. We also find that under the old McKinley tariff bill the tariff on hides was 15 per cent, on leather 20 per cent, and on shoes 25 per cent. For a great many

years in Canada the tariff on hides has been 17½ per cent, the tariff on leather 25 per cent, and the tariff on shoes 30 per cent. With our experimental schedule here we have a lower compensatory duty on both leather and shoes than has ever been granted in any other tariff bill in this country or any other country so far as I know. I am simply wanting to impress upon you the conclusion that the experiment is worth while at these rates and that the economic adjustment can be made as experience develops the facts as to just what the proper compensatory rates should be.

The legislative program adopted by those interested in farm protection was to secure from the committee in every available way the very best protective rates on farm commodities that could be secured, on the theory that these rates could be held in the Senate and they would be able to be carried through the conference and really written into law. For this reason we adopted the theory of not attacking a reduction in other rates to which many of us were opposed, but permitting those rates to become the subject of public criticism and attacked before the Senate. Many of us believe that before this bill is really through conference the excessive rates on some building materials and other commodities which to us are apparently too high will be reduced, while, on the other hand, the farm rates that we have put into the bill will be able to carry through in the law until the bill is placed on final passage. In my judgment, in this way we are going to secure for agriculture the very best possible results that can be secured from the present Congress under present economic conditions.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. BURTNESS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 10 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Dakota?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. If there are any other gentlemen who desire to address the House; if so, perhaps it better be determined now.

Mr. GREEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for three minutes with reference to one of my colleagues.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

Mr. GLOVER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 10 minutes after the address by the gentleman from Florida.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. GARNER. Reserving the right to object, and I do not intend to object to gentlemen making speeches, but I would like to ask if the Speaker is to recognize anyone else this afternoon to ask unanimous consent to pass legislation?

The SPEAKER. The Chair would prefer to answer that question at the conclusion of the remarks of the gentleman from North Dakota.

Mr. GARNER. The situation is this: I will suggest to the Speaker and to the gentleman from Connecticut that the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. LUDLOW] has a little resolution that has been investigated by gentlemen on that side of the House, and to which they see no objection. But I understand

it is being held back so that it may connect with other legislation such as the gentleman from North Dakota is about to address himself to. I do not like that kind of an arrangement. I think the Ludlow resolution should be submitted to the House, and if there is any objection let those who object take the responsibility. This continual putting him off does not seem fair to him. I am not going to object to these speeches, but I do give you a little warning about future legislation.

Mr. HOWARD rose.

The SPEAKER. For what purpose does the gentleman from Nebraska rise?

Mr. HOWARD. I do not want to interfere with the gentleman from North Dakota, but I am going to remind the gentleman from Texas that there will be another request for special legislation. The Speaker has kindly consented to recognize me for that purpose, and I wanted to make that known.

Mr. GARNER. Mr. Speaker, I have no objection to the Chair recognizing anyone in the House for the purpose of asking unanimous consent for the consideration of any legislation, but it occurs to me that if we are going to have an hour's speech making and then unanimous consent, it will be a little out of order. We might first have had all of our unanimous consents, and then go on with speech making until 4 or 5 o'clock this afternoon if necessary.

The SPEAKER. Under the circumstances the Chair will not put these requests until after the conclusion of the remarks of the gentleman from North Dakota [Mr. BURNES].

Mr. GARNER. Mr. Speaker, I do not want the Chair to put me in the attitude of objecting to the requests of these gentlemen. The Chair can take the responsibility of not submitting them if he desires to do so.

The SPEAKER. The Chair always likes to have the advice of the gentleman from Texas. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from North Dakota [Mr. BURNES].

THE ONE THOUSANDTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ALTHING, IN ICELAND

Mr. BURNES. Mr. Speaker, the occasion of my asking for this time this afternoon is to call attention of the House to a resolution which I introduced at the opening of the session, House Joint Resolution 2. In June of next year the very interesting little country of Iceland is going to hold a most remarkable celebration, because it will celebrate at that time the one thousandth anniversary of the establishment of the Icelandic Parliament, known as the Althing. Invitations to attend this celebration have been extended to all representative countries throughout the civilized world, including an invitation to the United States. The reasons impelling me to introduce my resolution are set forth in the preamble to the resolution, which I shall read, with the indulgence of the House:

Whereas Iceland, that most remarkable saga land of Europe, a sovereign State in a union with Denmark, will celebrate in 1930 the one thousandth anniversary of the establishment of its legislative body, and has invited the United States to participate therein; and

Whereas the present Parliament of Iceland, the Althing, was established in 930 on the famous "Thingvellir," not far from the present capital, and as a parliamentary body has a history spanning a greater number of centuries than that of any existing nation, and as such is an inspiration to all democratic governments; and

Whereas the first white man to set foot on American soil was a native son of Iceland, Leif Ericson (the son of Eric the Red, a Norwegian who had settled in Iceland), an able and fearless sailor, who in 985 accompanied his father to Greenland, and thereafter went thence on a cruise to Norway, and on the return trip in the year 1000 discovered the American mainland, which feat constitutes the beginning of authentic American history; and

Whereas the history of this intrepid little nation is otherwise in many ways interwoven with that of our own country through the scholarly influence of its remarkable literature and particularly by the settlement in the great Northwest of a goodly number of thrifty, hard-working, and intelligent people from Iceland who with their descendants not only constitute a noteworthy fraction of our best citizens but have also contributed much to the prosperity, the education, and scientific knowledge, the business acumen, the arts, and the culture of our Nation: Therefore be it resolved, etc.

Following this preamble in the enacting portion of the resolution I have provided for two things, first, the acceptance by the President of the invitation to participate in the celebration, including the appointment of five official delegates, and secondly, for the presentation by the Government of the United States of a suitable statue or memorial to Leif Ericson as a gift of the people of the United States to the people of Iceland.

As already stated, the present Parliament of Iceland was established in 930, and spans a greater history than that of any other legislative body in the world to-day. So, evidently, the celebration is the commemoration of a most unusual and impor-

tant historical event, in which all the civilized world is interested and particularly the students of representative government and all people who enjoy the blessings thereof.

I will submit here this afternoon not my own views with reference to the importance of a matter of this sort, but rather the views of a typical, eminent student and historian. Let me quote from a lecture delivered by the Hon. James Bryce, which will be found in the chapter on primitive Iceland in the compilation of lectures entitled "Studies in History and Jurisprudence." There Mr. Bryce said:

Iceland is known to most men as a land of volcanoes, geysers, and glaciers. But it ought to be no less interesting to the student of history as the birthplace of a brilliant literature in poetry and prose, and as the home of a people who have maintained for many centuries a high level of intellectual cultivation. It is an almost unique instance of a community whose culture and creative power flourished independently of any favoring material conditions, and, indeed, under conditions in the highest degree unfavorable. Nor ought it to be less interesting to the student of politics and laws as having produced a constitution unlike any other whereof records remain, and a body of law so elaborate and complex that it is hard to believe that it existed among men whose chief occupation was to kill one another.

After describing the early history of Iceland, including the settlement thereof by the Norse vikings, Mr. Bryce describes the spot known as Thingvellir, the place where the 1930 celebration will be held, and continues:

Here, accordingly, Ulfjot having in the meantime returned from Norway with his materials for legislation, the first Althing, or General Assembly of all Iceland met in A. D. 930, and here it continued to meet year after year for a fortnight in the latter half of June until the year 1800, one of the oldest national assemblies in the civilized world and one of the very few which did not, like the English Parliament and the Diet of the Romano-Germanic Empire, grow up imperceptibly and, so to speak, naturally, from small beginnings, but was formally and of set purpose established by what would have been called, had paper existed, a paper constitution; that is to say, by the deliberate agreement of independent groups of men seeking to attain the common ends of order and justice.

It will be borne in mind that this chapter was originally prepared by Mr. Bryce as a lecture before the reestablishment of the Althing as the governing assembly of Iceland. When the publication was authorized in 1901, Mr. Bryce added a note to the matter above quoted as follows:

Since this lecture was delivered the Althing which since 1843 had led a feeble life at Reykjavik as a sort of advisory council, has been re-established as a representative governing assembly under a new constitution granted to Iceland in 1874. It now meets every second year at Reykjavik.

Mr. Bryce closes his essay on primitive Iceland with the following eulogy to this small, remarkable country:

And it is beyond doubt chiefly owing to the profusion and the literary splendor of these works of a remote antiquity—works produced in an age when England and Germany, Italy and France had nothing better than dull monkish annals or the reciters of such a tedious ballad epic as the Song of the Nibelungs—that the Icelandic language has preserved its ancient strength and purity and that the Icelandic nation, a handful of people scattered round the edge of a vast and dreary wilderness, has maintained itself, in face of the overwhelming forces of nature, at so high a level of culture, virtue, and intelligence.

Enough has been said to indicate the importance of the event that is to be commemorated. It naturally follows that the United States should and must be interested therein. This Nation could not afford not to accept the invitation even though there were no specific ties between them.

When we realize, however, how the history of Iceland is interwoven with that of our own country, we find added reasons for participation, and I submit excellent reasons for doing more than is ordinarily done in accepting invitations from other countries to participate in the commemoration of some historic event of especial importance to such foreign country.

First of all, we find that the first white man who set foot on American soil was a native son of Iceland, Leif Ericson. There is no longer any dispute as to the discovery of America by the Norsemen. Such discovery is accepted as a historic fact by all authorities.

It seems entirely unnecessary to cite specific proofs thereof. It is, however, interesting to note that President Coolidge in an address delivered on June 8, 1925, in his capacity as Chief Executive of this Nation, before the so-called Norwegian centennial celebration at the Minnesota State Fair Grounds, in unequivocal language recognized such discovery. Let me quote the following interesting excerpts from that well-prepared address:

But even before William of Normandy had conquered at Hastings, Leif, the son of Eric, near 500 years before Columbus, appears to have found the New World. Indeed, there seems little doubt that several centuries before Columbus saw the light of day there was born upon American soil, of Norse parents, a boy who afterwards became so great a mathematician and astronomer that his studies may have contributed much to the fund of knowledge which helped Columbus formulate his vision of the world as we know it. Among the fascinating chapters in the history of the Dark Ages is the story of Iceland. As a little Norse Republic it maintained itself for several centuries as one of the real repositories of ancient culture in a world whose lamp of learning seemed near to flickering out. We have long known of the noble Icelandic literature which was produced during those generations of the intellectual twilight; but we know too little of the part which Iceland performed as an outpost of the sturdy northern culture in bridging over the gulf of darkness between the ancient and modern eras of history.

These sons of Thor and Odin and the great free north shape themselves in the mind's eye as very princes of high and hardy adventure. From Norway to Iceland, from Iceland to Greenland, from Greenland to the mainland—step by step they worked their way across the North Atlantic.

Mr. O'CONNOR of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BURTNESS. Yes.

Mr. O'CONNOR of Louisiana. Is the gentleman aware of the fact that historians of considerable repute in the world attribute the discovery of America in the sixth century to the Irish?

Mr. BURTNESS. I have not heard of it. But I will say that if substantial evidence is submitted that they did discover it, we certainly ought to give them very great credit for so doing.

This resolution is simply a recognition of an honor due to that country which all historians now concede gave birth to that intrepid sailor and viking adventurer who did discover America in the year 1000. Certainly that does not detract from any of the honor that this country owes and readily yields to anyone else, including the rediscovery of America in 1492 by the fearless sailor from Genoa, Christopher Columbus.

Mr. GREEN. Under the auspices of a great Spanish Government.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. And the gentleman will say that at least we have tangible, living historical record of the discovery of Columbus.

Mr. BURTNESS. And we have likewise ample historical records of the discovery of this country by Leif Ericsson, as to which I am sure the gentleman and my friend agree.

Mr. Speaker and Members, I have been very much pleased with the fine editorial comment which has been given to this resolution since it was introduced, a comment has been spontaneous and without any propaganda or anything of that sort. I have here a reprint of an editorial in the New York Evening Post, which I shall not take the time to read, but which with others I may append by way of extension if granted. In this morning's issue of the New York Times I find an editorial headed Iceland's Millennium, which is so appropriate in view of the fact that the eyes of the world are now directed to the country of Iceland because of the air flight to that country by the Swedish flyers and who will continue on therefrom, that I shall read it:

ICELAND'S MILLENNIAL

While the eyes of the west are turned toward Iceland, in the hope that the Swedish flyers may be able to continue in their course, Iceland's entire population of 100,000 is by their visit only for the moment diverted from thoughts of the celebration next year of the thousandth anniversary of the establishment of its parliament. It was in the year 930 A. D. that the "Althing," its legislative assembly, was organized. Though its powers have been subject to change, it has been the continuous existence for these thousand years and has recently come into virtually complete autonomy, subject with Denmark to the same King.

A joint resolution has been introduced in Congress by Representative BURTNESS, of North Dakota, authorizing the President of the United States to accept the invitation of the Government of Iceland to participate in the celebration. The resolution provides that a special delegation of five official representatives of the American people shall be sent on this special mission. The preamble recites that the history of this intrepid little people is interwoven with our own through the scholarly influence of its literature and through the contribution to our prosperity and culture of a goodly number of descendants of Iceland in America—40,000 descendants in Canada and the United States, it is estimated. Moreover, the persistence of a legislative body through so many centuries deserves recognition by other peoples that have themselves made successful use of a parliamentary system, and especially by our own country, to

which Iceland is a near neighbor, no farther away than San Francisco is from New York.

Another reason is offered. It was a native son of Iceland, Leif Ericsson, son of Eric the Red, who in the year 1000 "discovered the American mainland." The location of Vinland is not definitely established. And Leif Ericsson may not, as a recent American poet has put it, "Have come rowing up the Charles River in the sea-battered dragon ships." But somewhere on the mainland he did doubtless land, and the genealogy of many living is traced back to the child of Thorfin Karlsefne, the first white child, so far as known, born on this continent. It is proposed that a "suitable statue" of Leif Ericsson shall be presented as a gift of the American people to the people of Iceland in connection with the celebration. We should at any rate be represented there as a Nation, and if the Government does not go so far as to send the statue of Leif, private funds should provide this monument to him, of whose exploit it has been said:

"Not till Leif's sons set foot upon the moon
Will such a deed as his be done again."

Immigrants from Iceland and their descendants have in more recent times contributed much to our Nation. They are found in substantial settlements in the Northwestern States. Most of them are farmers of a high degree of intelligence, thrifty and capable, tremendously interested in education, and constituting one of the finest elements in our American citizenship. Many are well-known professional men—educators, lawyers, judges, doctors, and clergymen. A substantial number are found in our larger cities devoting their time to literature, painting, sculpture, and other arts. A few have made pronounced success in commercial pursuits. As typical of the adventurous spirit, the intelligence, the energy, and the thorough preparation of the old vikings, I might mention the world-renowned Icelandic-American, Vilhjalmur Stefansson.

Much could appropriately be said at this time with reference to the contribution of the Norse people generally, not only to this country but to England as well. Lack of time forbids so doing, but I might say that the coveted right possessed by Americans and by the people in almost all free governments of the right of trial by jury originated, as far as my investigation discloses, with the Norse people. Everyone on the floor this afternoon knows that it was through the influence of the Normans and other settlers of Norse blood in England that the right of trial by jury was granted to the people of that great country, but long before that time the jury system had been in force and effect in the little country of Iceland. Is it, therefore, remarkable that the Hon. James Bryce paid the liberty-loving people of that little nation such a wonderful tribute as that which I read to you a few moments ago?

Have I not made out my case in favor of this resolution? Is not the cause and success of representative government wherever same is found in the world worthy of recognition by the greatest Republic on the face of the earth? Is not the discoverer of America worthy of having a suitable memorial built for him in his native land out of the Treasury of the United States?

I hope soon to get an opportunity to call up this resolution for action on the floor, and I bespeak for it favorable consideration at your hands. You would honor America more by such action than you would honor Iceland.

By way of extension granted me I include herewith a couple of editorials and other documents. The first is an editorial from the May 31, 1929, issue of the New York Evening Post, and is as follows:

AMERICA AND ICELAND

One matter upon which Senate and House should find no difficulty in agreeing is the joint resolution authorizing the President to accept the invitation of the Kingdom of Iceland to participate in the celebration next year of the one thousandth anniversary of the founding of the Icelandic Legislative Assembly, the Althing, and as signaling our interest in this occasion to present to the people of Iceland a statue of Leif Ericsson, discoverer of the American mainland in the year 1000. This would be a graceful and impressive international act. In 1874 our American poet, Bayard Taylor, went to the millennial celebration of the discovery of Iceland as representative of the New York Tribune. As he approached the shores of that country he was inspired to write a poem of greeting which he entitled "America to Iceland" and which will doubtless be frequently reprinted and recited in connection with next year's celebration. The poem is as follows:

We come, the children of thy Vinland,
The youngest of the world's high peers,
O land of steel and song and saga,
To greet thy glorious thousand years.

Across the sea the son of Eric
Dared with his venturesome dragon's prow;
From shores where Thorfinn set thy banner,
Thy latest children seek thee now.

Hail, motherland of skalds and heroes,
By love of freedom hither hurled,
Fire in their hearts, as in thy mountains,
And strength like thine to shake the world.

When war and ravage wrecked the nations,
The bird of song made thee her home;
The ancient gods, the ancient glory,
Still dwelt within thy shores of foam.

Here as a fount may keep its virtue,
While all the rivers turbid run,
The manly growth of deed and daring
Was thine, beneath a scantier sun.

Set far apart, neglected, exiled,
Thy children wrote their runes of pride,
With power that brings in this, thy triumph,
The conquering nations to thy side.

What though thy native harps be silent,
The chord they struck shall ours prolong,
We claim thee kindred, call thee mother,
O land of saga, steel, and song.

The next is an editorial published in April by the Grand Forks Herald, a daily newspaper published at Grand Forks, N. Dak. It is as follows:

HONORING A PEOPLE

It was appropriate that the resolution authorizing the President to accept the invitation to be represented at the thousandth anniversary celebration of Icelandic government should come from a North Dakotan. One of the oldest and largest settlements of Icelanders on the continent is in the North Dakota district represented by Congressman BURTNESS, and that settlement has given to the State and to the Nation some of their distinguished citizens. In the resolution covering the subject, Mr. BURTNESS paid high and deserved tribute to the character of these people and to the history of the land from which they are derived.

It is due very largely, of course, to its isolated position that Iceland has preserved down through the centuries its purity of race, language, and culture. But isolation has its dangers. Seldom in the course of history has a small group, cut off from communication with the rest of the world, escaped deterioration. Habits have become fixed, minds have become closed, and little by little there has been a slipping backward until what there was of real civilization has been lost.

It has not been so with the people of Iceland. It is true that they were not separated entirely from the rest of the world, for their hardy and enterprising men braved the dangers of the deep, carried on commerce with the lands which their forefathers had left, and, with Leif Ericsson, explored lands unknown to the civilized world of that day. Yet there was isolation. The little country was far off the usual road of travel, and in the main the people who inhabited it spent their lives there. From some source they had brought with them elements of character which made their history different from that of other peoples somewhat similarly situated. They had within themselves the elements which made for wholesome living and constructive thinking. When the first representative government was established in Iceland, Alfred the Great of England had only recently been gathered to his fathers. In the millennium that has passed England has experienced several revolutions, has suffered from numerous civil wars, and has passed through numerous constitutional changes. During the same long period Iceland has maintained intact its own system of government, making such changes as seemed wise from time to time, but always in a regular and orderly manner. Her people have been given the advantages of education, and her scholars and writers have kept pace with the thinking of the world and with its achievements in literature. There has been no deterioration, but rather continuous and orderly progress, and the little nation which is soon to celebrate its thousandth anniversary may well be proud of the achievements of 10 centuries of history.

I also include the report made on my resolution by the Secretary of State in response to a request for a report thereon by the Hon. STEPHEN G. PORTER, chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs. That report is as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
May 29, 1929.

The Hon. STEPHEN G. PORTER,
House of Representatives.

MY DEAR MR. PORTER: In reply to your letter of May 13 requesting a report on House Joint Resolution 2, introduced by Representative BURTNESS, to authorize the President to appoint representatives to the one thousandth anniversary of the Althing and to present to the people of Iceland a statue of Leif Ericsson, I have pleasure in informing you that upon February 23 last the department received from the presidents of the Legislative Assembly of the Kingdom of Iceland an invitation to the Government of the United States to send special representa-

tives to take part in this anniversary, which will be held about the end of June, 1930.

On March 8 the department in a note to the minister of Denmark requested that through his kind intermediary the presidents of the Legislative Assembly of the Kingdom of Iceland be informed that this Government deeply appreciated this courteous invitation, but sincerely regretted that it would be unable to accept it.

While the Department of State is not in a position to recommend favorable action upon the proposed resolution, it has no objection to the measure, if for any reason Congress should think it wise favorably to accept it.

I am, my dear Mr. PORTER, very sincerely yours,

H. L. STIMSON.

PULASKI CELEBRATION

The SPEAKER. The Chair is now prepared to recognize the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. LUDLOW], and following him the gentleman from North Dakota [Mr. BURTNESS].

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of Senate Joint Resolution 50.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report it.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate Joint Resolution 50

Joint resolution to provide for the observance of the one hundredth and fiftieth anniversary of the death of Brig. Gen. Casimir Pulaski

Whereas October 11, 1779, marks, in American history, the date of the heroic death of Brig. Gen. Casimir Pulaski, who died from wounds received on October 9, 1779, at the siege of Savannah, Ga.; and

Whereas the States of Indiana, Wisconsin, Michigan, Ohio, South Carolina, Pennsylvania, New York, Minnesota, Maryland, New Jersey, Illinois, and other States of the Union have, by legislative enactment, designated October 11, 1929, to be "General Pulaski's Memorial Day"; and

Whereas October 11, 1929, marks the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the death of General Pulaski, and it is but fitting that such date should be observed and commemorated with suitable patriotic exercises: Therefore be it

Resolved, *etc.*, That the President of the United States is requested, by proclamation, (1) to invite the people of the United States to observe October 11, 1929, as the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the death of Brig. Gen. Casimir Pulaski, Revolutionary War hero, by holding such exercises and ceremonies in schools, churches, or other suitable places as may be deemed appropriate in commemoration of the death of General Pulaski, and (2) to provide for the appropriate display of the flag of the United States upon all governmental buildings in the United States on such date.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

There was no objection.

The Senate joint resolution was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, it is to me a source of gratification that the first measure which it is my fortune to pilot through the Congress of the United States tenders the homage of a grateful country to one of the most dashing and engaging personalities the world has ever known, a zealous friend of humanity whose restless and unconquerable spirit played a superhero's part on war's great stage when the greatest nation of all time was being born in the travail of revolution, and heroes were the common mold of men.

No feeble tribute of mine could add to the laurels that history has placed on the brow of Gen. Casimir Pulaski. I shall therefore content myself with a simple statement of the gladness it affords me to be the author of a measure upon which the Congress this day has placed the stamp of its approval and which now goes to the President, requesting him to proclaim October 11 next as Pulaski sesquicentennial memorial day and to invite all of the people under our flag to assemble in convenient places on that day, and by such ceremonies as they may devise pay their tributes of reverence to the great son of Poland who loved us so much that he crossed the seas to fight for us, whose loyalty ended only when he gave his life that America might be free.

In the world's solemn history Casimir Pulaski stands out like a mountain peak as a protagonist of human freedom. He was born in one of the blackest periods of Poland's tragic subjugation, when his compatriots were crushed by a cruel conspiracy against the rights of man, a league of infamy between the

strong to crush the weak. Never was there a more pathetic picture of selfishness, rapacity, and violence than Poland presented when Pulaski was a youth. He became the articulate voice of a mercilessly oppressed but unsubdued people. That voice rang through Poland; it rang through Europe; it reached the throne of Russia and the answer from the throne was "Death to liberty!"

The star of freedom in Poland had set. With infinite sadness in his heart and the gibbet staring him in the face, Pulaski made his way to Turkey and thence to Paris, where he learned that in America a new field was opening where he might unsheath his sword for the same rights of mankind, the same immutable laws of justice for which he had fought in his own Poland.

I am not going to retrace now the record of General Pulaski's glorious achievements in behalf of America. From the time he gave his hand and his heart to General Washington until death claimed him at the siege of Savannah, only a little over two years later, he wrought gloriously. Unable to speak a word of English when he pledged his loyalty to Washington as a volunteer, he soon proved himself a genius of cavalry, and at Brandywine, at Germantown, and a score of other battle fields he laughed at death and wrote his name among the immortals. In the affections of posterity he has an abiding place. Around the firesides and in the vast, crowded halls of the future, wherever worth is recognized and genius is extolled, his achievements will be recalled with pride by countless generations yet unborn. On October 11 it will be 150 years since he gave the last full measure of devotion and his body was committed to the sea, but the glory of his services to mankind does not dim with age, and no doubt citizens everywhere will rally to the President's proclamation to honor him, for certainly he won his title to the Nation's grateful remembrance.

THE ONE THOUSANDTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ALTHING, IN ICELAND

Mr. BURTNESS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of House Joint Resolution 2.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report it.

The Clerk read as follows:

House Joint Resolution 2

Joint resolution to authorize the President to accept the invitation of the Kingdom of Iceland to participate in the celebration of the one thousandth anniversary of the Althing and in connection therewith to present to the people of Iceland a statue of Leif Ericson

Whereas Iceland, that most remarkable saga land of Europe, a sovereign State in a union with Denmark, will celebrate in 1930 the one thousandth anniversary of the establishment of its legislative body, and has invited the United States to participate therein; and

Whereas the present Parliament of Iceland, the Althing, was established in 930 on the famous "Thingvellir," not far from the present capital, and as a parliamentary body has a history spanning a greater number of centuries than that of any existing nation, and as such is an inspiration to all democratic governments; and

Whereas the first white man to set foot on American soil was a native son of Iceland, Leif Ericson (the son of Eric the Red, a Norwegian who had settled in Iceland), an able and fearless sailor, who in 985 accompanied his father to Greenland, and thereafter went thence on a cruise to Norway, and on the return trip in the year 1000 discovered the American mainland, which feat constitutes the beginning of authentic American history; and

Whereas the history of this intrepid little nation is otherwise in many ways interwoven with that of our own country through the scholarly influence of its remarkable literature, and particularly by the settlement in the great Northwest of a goodly number of thrifty, hard-working, and intelligent people from Iceland who with their descendants not only constitute a noteworthy fraction of our best citizens but have also contributed much to the prosperity, the education, and scientific knowledge, the business acumen, the arts, and the culture of our Nation: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized and requested to accept the invitation of the Presidents of the Legislative Assembly of the Kingdom of Iceland (the Althing) to the Government of the United States of America to appoint official representatives of the American people to the celebration of the one thousandth anniversary of the Althing, the National Parliament of Iceland, by appointing and sending five special representatives to take part in this celebration on behalf of the Government of the United States of America; and the President be, and he is hereby, further authorized and requested to procure a suitable statue of Leif Ericson and present the same as a gift of the American people to the people of Iceland in connection with the American participation in such celebration.

SEC. 2. That for the purpose of defraying the expense of participation by the Government of the United States in the said celebration as aforesaid an appropriation of such sum as may be necessary is hereby

authorized to include transportation, subsistence, or per diem in lieu of subsistence (notwithstanding the provisions of any previous act), sculptors' fees, and such other expenses as the President shall deem appropriate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, I want to ask the gentleman from North Dakota [Mr. BURTNESS] whether or not he will consent to strike out his whereas clauses, because I do not believe that the House of Representatives by unanimous consent ought to attempt to write history? We may have differences of opinion as to certain historical facts and there is no use to inject the issue in this discussion. We all agree on the desirability of participating in the anniversary of the establishment in Iceland of the first parliamentary government of the world, and we all have the greatest admiration and love and affection for the people of Iceland. We should not mar the occasion by injecting something that is controversial, and by an attempt to place the American Congress on record on a much-mooted question. I think the gentleman can achieve his purpose with the adoption of the resolution and follow the well-established custom of the House by striking out the preamble and the whereas clauses.

Mr. BURTNESS. Mr. Speaker, I will say to the gentleman that in drawing this resolution I drew it very carefully, so that if it were found advisable for the preamble to be stricken out it might be stricken out and the resolution itself would still be legislatively complete.

It is true the preamble is not necessary, so far as a legislative act is concerned. However, I have this in mind: This is a resolution which, if agreed to, is passed in a way to honor another country, and what we say in this preamble, or what I have tried to say in the preamble, shows some of the reasons why we are particularly interested in participating in the celebration. It refers to the contributions which this country has received from Iceland not only because of the fact that a native son of that country first set his foot upon this continent but also by way of recognition of citizenship of that country who have come to our shores and who have made splendid American citizens and contributed much to our Nation in many ways. In view of the fact that the enactment of this resolution would be an international act indicating good will and friendship, I was in hopes that Congress would depart from the usual legislative rule and permit the preamble to stay in. I understand from the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. PORTER], that a preamble has been quite customary in the case of resolutions dealing with international matters.

Mr. SNELL. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield there?

Mr. BURTNESS. Yes.

Mr. SNELL. How much does the gentleman estimate it will cost to build the statue proposed?

Mr. BURTNESS. My best information is that it will not cost more than \$50,000. That is the information given to me by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. LUCE]. That is about the price usually paid for statues which have come under the jurisdiction of his committee.

Mr. SNELL. What would be the expense of participating in this celebration?

Mr. BURTNESS. Only a few thousand dollars.

Mr. SNELL. We have been appropriating much more than that this morning for an international radio conference.

Mr. BURTNESS. The expense would be only for five delegates, who would serve without pay; just the expense of sending them.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. You would want to send them in proper style. You would not want to send them over in the steerage.

Mr. BURTNESS. Certainly; but I do not think it necessary to send the United States Army or Navy or a large retinue of attachés over there.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. I hope the gentleman will agree to my suggestion to strike out the preamble. He accomplishes his purpose in the resolution without the preamble. Why start something?

Mr. BURTNESS. Of course, under the situation existing in the special session, I realize that we can do this only by unanimous consent, and that I must yield to any serious objection that the gentleman makes. I only take the position that the gentleman should not insist on his stand. The preamble is only explanatory and hurts no one. I stated frankly to the House that the legislation proposed would still be complete without the preamble.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. And carry out the purpose the gentleman has in mind, to which we all have agreed.

Mr. O'CONNOR of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BURTNESS. Yes; certainly.

Mr. O'CONNOR of Louisiana. I did not intend, in propounding the question I did to the gentleman from North Dakota, to question the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus, to whom the credit is given by most of the historians of the world, but merely to suggest, as Napoleon said on one occasion, that history is a fable agreed upon, and there are many accounts of the discovery of America, and in one of them credit is given to the Irish for the first discovery of America. That historical or traditional voyage was made by St. Brendan, who was, in accordance with Irish song and story, accompanied by a number of Irish heroes.

Mr. LA GUARDIA. Mr. Speaker, I insist on striking out the preamble.

Mr. BURTNESS. I will therefore yield to the suggestion of the gentleman from New York [Mr. LA GUARDIA] and, if consent is given for consideration, will not object to striking out the preamble.

Mr. GARNER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BURTNESS. Yes.

Mr. GARNER. Will the gentleman assure Congress that he will not come back later and ask for an appropriation in excess of \$3,000?

Mr. BURTNESS. The amount to be expended is a matter that can be properly safeguarded and taken care of by the Appropriations Committee when they get the exact estimates as to what the cost of the statue and the expenses of delegates will be.

Mr. GARNER. I do not want to object to the gentleman's resolution. The only objection I can see to it now is as to what it is going to cost the Government. The gentleman ought to be able to say and assure the House that he will not come back for a greater sum. The gentleman has said it would cost three or four thousand dollars.

Mr. BURTNESS. Oh, no; that was for the expenses of the delegates. I said \$50,000 for the statue, which the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. LUCE] tells me seems to be the usual cost of a statue worth while.

Mr. GARNER. In other words, this resolution will cost \$54,000?

Mr. BURTNESS. Yes; approximately that.

Mr. GARNER. At least?

Mr. BURTNESS. Yes; that is my best estimate on available information.

Mr. GARNER. I would like to know what the gentleman from Connecticut thinks about this resolution.

Mr. TILSON. I think it ought to be passed. I think this is one of those handsome things we ought to agree to.

Mr. GARNER. Mr. Speaker, further reserving the right to object, to what committee would this bill originally go?

Mr. BURTNESS. To the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and if I had had the time in my discussion this afternoon I would have advised the membership of the House that all the members of that committee with whom I have been able to talk, including the chairman of the committee, several of the ranking Members on the Republican side, and including also the ranking Member on the Democratic side, the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. LINTHICUM], as well as the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. MOORE], are heartily in favor of the passage of this resolution. Both of these men authorized me to say to the Speaker and to the Members of the House that they believe the resolution should be passed. I have also letters in my files, or copies of letters, from most of the members of the committee indicating approval of the resolution.

Mr. LA GUARDIA. Would the gentleman be willing to provide that this statue should be the work of an American artist?

Mr. BURTNESS. I am glad the gentleman from New York asked that question. I have agreed with the gentleman from New York upon the general proposition that ordinarily anything of this sort that is to be paid for out of the Federal Treasury should be done by an American artist.

If the statue were to be placed within the United States certainly I would so contend in this case. However, I hesitate to adopt the suggestion in this particular case for one reason, and for one reason alone, and that is the fact that perhaps the world's outstanding sculptor lives in Reykjavik, Iceland, Mr. Einar Jonsson. In view of Mr. Jonsson's high standing I am inclined to think that the State Department or the President ought to be given the privilege of taking into consideration the question as to whether the statue should be constructed by Einar Jonsson, living in Iceland, the place where the statue is to be placed, or whether it should be constructed by an American sculptor. Certainly if it is not constructed by Einar Jon-

son I would be very much disappointed if it were not constructed by some American making his living and earning his livelihood within the United States.

Mr. LA GUARDIA. I am convinced that if it is constructed by Einar Jonsson all the artists in this country will be satisfied. There is no question about that, but the trouble is we have some of these perambulating artists who go around to afternoon teas and get commissions away from real American artists and sculptors of merit and repute.

Mr. BURTNESS. The responsibility under this resolution is placed upon the President of the United States, and I do not believe the President, with the advice of the State Department, is going to commission some perambulator to do the work. I would hesitate to eliminate Mr. Jonsson from consideration. I believe we can safely leave it as the resolution stands, particularly with this explanation in the RECORD.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, under the reservation of the right to object, I wish to direct inquiry as to the appropriateness of presenting any statue in connection with this celebration. Do I understand that the gentleman from North Dakota has made an investigation and ascertained that in their capital they have no statue of Leif Ericsson?

Mr. BURTNESS. That is my understanding, but my investigation has not been so complete that I would want the House to rely upon it.

Mr. STAFFORD. If they do have a statue would it not be considered out of place for the American Government to present another? Milwaukee, through the descendants of Norwegian ancestry, and I know of many other large cities, has a statue of Leif Ericsson, commanding a prominent site overlooking the lake. I am in sympathy with the idea that our Congress should recognize this celebration, but are we not proceeding rather precipitately? Suppose the Republic or Kingdom of Iceland—it is a kingdom, I believe?

Mr. BURTNESS. It operates under a joint king.

Mr. STAFFORD. Suppose the Kingdom of Iceland already had a statue of that great and intrepid, as the gentleman says, Norwegian explorer, would it not be out of place for our Government to erect another statue? I think we should have some investigation made of that matter before we offer a token of our regard for the Kingdom of Iceland, limited to a statue.

Mr. BURTNESS. I may say to the gentleman that Icelandic Americans who have traveled back and forth between Iceland and this country and with whom this thought originated have not indicated at any time to me—and I have talked with several of them on various occasions—the presence of any statue of Leif Ericsson in Reykjavik, but it may be advisable to add after the word "statue" the words "or memorial," so that if there should be what you might call an ordinary statue there now our Government could give consideration to the question of whether the memorial should take some other form, although I do know that the people in this country who are interested in the matter prefer above all other things a statue that would typify their concept of the individual, Leif Ericsson.

Mr. LA GUARDIA. There would not be any conflict if there were another statue there now.

Mr. BURTNESS. Not at all, but the other might under such circumstances be fully as appropriate. I mean some other suitable form of memorial.

Mr. STAFFORD. Would the gentleman be willing in that connection to place a limit of cost of, say, \$100,000?

Mr. BURTNESS. I have no objection to that whatever.

Mr. STAFFORD. I think there should certainly be some limit of cost.

Mr. GREEN. Why make it \$100,000? The gentleman has said that it would cost \$54,000 or \$55,000. If we make it at \$100,000, they will spend that amount.

Mr. STAFFORD. Oh, no.

Mr. BURTNESS. Suppose we say \$55,000; I believe that should prove sufficient and would also make something definite for the Appropriations Committee to act on at once.

Mr. STAFFORD. With that understanding, I shall have no objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Dakota?

Mr. LA GUARDIA. Mr. Speaker, with the understanding I have with the gentleman from North Dakota that he will consent to the striking out of the "whereases," I have no objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, I desire to offer an amendment: In line 4, page 3, after the word "statute," insert "or other memorial," so that it will read "procure a suitable statue or other memorial."

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Wisconsin offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. STAFFORD: Page 3, line 4, after the word "statue," insert "or other memorial."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. STAFFORD. Then as a further amendment, after the word "Ericson," in line 4, page 3, insert "at a limit of cost not to exceed \$50,000."

Mr. BURTNESS. If I may have the attention of the gentleman from Wisconsin, would he not accomplish his purpose by proposing an amendment of the words "not exceeding \$55,000" in line 10, following the word "necessary"? The gentleman will note that section 2 covers all sculptors' fees and the expenses of participation.

Mr. STAFFORD. Following the suggestion of the gentleman from North Dakota, I will withdraw the last amendment and offer it after the word "necessary."

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Wisconsin offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. STAFFORD: Page 4, line 10, after the word "necessary" insert the "at a cost not exceeding \$55,000."

Mr. BURTNESS. May I say to the gentleman from Wisconsin that the amendment should be "not exceeding \$55,000," because it is the appropriation we are dealing with and not the cost.

Mr. STAFFORD. I ask unanimous consent to withdraw the amendment and modify it to read "not exceeding \$55,000."

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the amendment will be withdrawn and the Clerk will report the amendment as modified. There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment by Mr. STAFFORD: Page 4, line 10, after the word "necessary," insert the words "not exceeding \$55,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BURTNESS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the spelling of "Ericson" may be corrected. I believe the proper spelling is "Ericsson," although it is spelled differently in a great many publications.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time.

Mr. BURTNESS. Mr. Speaker, I move to strike out all the whereas clauses.

The motion was agreed to.

The bill was read a third time and passed.

On motion of Mr. BURTNESS, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

HON. HERBERT J. DRANE

Mr. GREEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for three minutes to make an announcement.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Florida asks unanimous consent to address the House for three minutes. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. GREEN. Mr. Speaker and fellow Members, I have a brief announcement that I believe the House will take pleasure in sharing with me. It is an announcement affecting my distinguished colleague the Hon. HERBERT JACKSON DRANE, of the State of Florida.

Congressman DRANE moved to our State while yet a young man and, like many other of our citizens born in other States, is one in whom we are well pleased and justly proud. He is not a college man, but is a practical engineer, one of the greatest engineers our State has ever had; also a business man of acumen and marked success; mayor of his city, member of the finance board of Polk County, member of the Florida Legislature in both Houses, and presiding officer of the Florida Senate, as well as 14 years of unselfish and exemplary service in this great body. He is a man of retiring modesty but of profound wisdom and that deep sense of honor which unselfishly and effectively serves his fellow man. An honor has been conferred upon him which very often goes to members of the bar, most distinguished judges, to those who have excelled in the educational world, but seldom—yes; rarely—to those in other walks of life. He has received an honorary degree in the appreciation and recognition of his unselfish, full, and patriotic services to his fellow man and to his country. [Applause.]

Southern College, one of the best small colleges in the world, located in Lakeland, Fla., has just recently conferred the

honorary degree of doctor of laws upon my able and distinguished Florida colleague the Hon. HERBERT JACKSON DRANE. [Much applause.]

FLOOD CONTROL

Mr. GLOVER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 10 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas?

There was no objection.

Mr. GLOVER. And I ask unanimous consent to incorporate a letter I have received from the county judge.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. GLOVER. Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the House, I ask your attention for a short time this morning to study with you and discuss the great question of flood control on the Mississippi River and its tributaries, which is one of the greatest questions that is now before the people of the United States.

You who have been serving here in Congress for some time are familiar with the legislation that has been passed by Congress toward the solution of this question.

The first bill passed was one declaring it to be the policy of the United States Government to establish a permanent flood-control system for this great river and its tributaries. This act was not specific in this: That it did not go into details as to how the work should be performed, but is more in the nature of declarations of a policy on the part of the Government.

We then had passed another bill, which provided for the appointment of three engineers to make a survey and to report their investigations back to the President, and the plan adopted by the President was to become the flood-control plan to be carried out by this Government.

That survey was made by General Jadwin and his two assistants; his report was made back to the President of the United States during President Coolidge's administration, and was in part adopted by the President, but not in full, as I understand it.

The plan outlined in the Jadwin report south of Arkansas City, Ark., on the Mississippi, and between that point and the Ouachita and Red Rivers, is the territory in this flood control that I desire to call your attention to especially.

The plan proposed—and which has not yet been adopted, as I understand—is to construct what they have termed a spillway and a fuse-plug levee above it so that when the river reaches a certain point—we will say at Arkansas City—this fuse-plug levee would wash out and cause the water to be turned down through a section of very rich and fertile country and be overflowed and destroyed in value.

The plan contemplates the construction of a levee from near Dumas in Desha County, Ark., parallel with the Missouri Pacific Railroad until it reaches the Ouachita River, and also the construction of another levee leaving the main levee on the Mississippi at a point opposite Greenville, Miss., and on the Arkansas side and extending by way of Lake Village to Eudora, and from Eudora back to the main levee of the Mississippi and leaving this vast territory, comprising the most of Desha and Chicot Counties in Arkansas, in what is known as the spillway for all of the flood waters accumulated above the levee and in case of an excessive overflow of the river would flow through the spillway and cause great damage.

They are also contemplating another levee from this levee that parallels the Missouri Pacific Railroad beginning at a point just north of McGehee and intersecting the main levee on the Mississippi a few miles above this point. When the Mississippi River at Arkansas City reaches a height of 60 feet and a fraction this fuse-plug levee will wash out and cause all of the territory below this, composed of many thousand acres of valuable land in cultivation now, to be overflowed and the waters rushed over them through this spillway.

Just why it is contemplated by this plan to take and destroy such a vast territory which is included in this spillway is absolutely incomprehensible.

The publication of this plan by the engineers and The Adjutant General for building it has caused a great deal of damage to the lands situated below this fuse-plug levee. The lands affected by the spillway have been damaged now in price until there is no sale whatever for the lands. No one wants to purchase valuable lands under the conditions that this would place those lands in when this plan was carried out. One had as well lay out a city establishing a leper colony in the center of it and ask people to buy as to ask them to purchase lands under the conditions these lands will be placed in. If a dynamite plant was established near your premises, you can imagine how it would affect the sale of the property.

I am informed that the National Government has refused to make any farm loans on lands affected by this spillway or to be affected by it. The agitation of this plan whether carried out or not has been a great damage to property in this section.

The National Government in the past laid out what it classed as a standard levee that it claimed would always protect those lands. Before the standard levee, as proposed by the engineers of the War Department, was built, it was necessary that the owners take care of the storm waters that found their natural outlet in Desha County through Cypress Creek drainage system, which system appears to have been formed by natural causes many years before any levee construction had been undertaken.

About the year 1910 this survey was undertaken by the Department of Agriculture, and soon after the completion of the survey a bill was introduced in the Arkansas Legislature creating the Cypress Creek drainage district, which the preamble to that bill recited that the drainage district is being constructed for the purpose of closing the Cypress Creek gap, thereby making it possible for the Government to build its standard levee.

The property owners were told, and it was understood by all the property owners, that the standard levee anticipated the highest possible stage that could exist and that we would have a territory forever protected from the ravages of the Mississippi River.

This Cypress Creek drainage project was financed, so far as the survey was concerned, by the Department of Agriculture, and the act creating the district provided that the levee district might use its funds in assisting in this project. In other words, both the levee and drainage acts anticipated a levee system and not a drainage system.

In order that these storm waters might be carried on through this artificial outlet the people of Chicot County formed a similar project, taxing their lands, under the project which was to protect themselves from the Mississippi River. It will be noted that the legislature from time to time found by legislative declarations that these lands would be greatly enhanced in value and thus authorizing the expenditure.

If these guide and controlling levees in case of high overflow should break after being constructed, then the very portion of the county that they proposed to protect would have the waters piled to the height of the guide levee, which would leave such towns as McGehee and Dermont in Arkansas, and Montrose in Louisiana, in a thousand times worse position than Arkansas City was during the 1927 flood, because they will not only be subjected to a great depth of water but also to a very dangerous current.

These lands were taxed first to build a levee, which levee was constructed to aid navigation principally and agriculture indirectly, the Government putting up \$2 to aid navigation, the property owners putting up \$1 to aid agriculture. In addition, the property owners have put up a very heavy drainage tax in order to help the levee, which levee was intended to assist the economic conditions of the vicinity served by the levee.

Desha County has approximately 480 sections of land lying in what has heretofore been known as the protected area—that is, on the land side of the controlled levee. This 480 sections of land have approximately 310,000 acres, which 310,000 acres is bonded for more than \$30 per acre, when all the bonded indebtedness has been taken into consideration and the accumulated interest necessary to redeem these bonds. When the spillway shall have been completed Desha County will then have 75 sections of land protected, which area will have approximately 48,000 acres. This 48,000 acres will be compelled to produce the economic wealth of the entire county. I take it that the situation will be equally as bad, or worse, in Chicot County.

Here we find a situation that will be required to surrender in one county over 250,000 acres of land that has cost the landowners in excess of \$30 per acre, not counting the special levee and drainage taxes. The property holders owned this property for what it would produce as well as the special value that might flow from it. If this plan is carried out, the Government will willfully destroy a levee system that it held out through its engineers and acts to the property owner at the time he was bonding his lands as a standard levee.

The property owners built a drainage project that was laid out by the Department of Agriculture in the year 1912, at which time the report said that the Cypress Creek drainage district in Desha and Chicot Counties was the most comprehensive of its kind in the United States.

By an act of Congress this levee district has been destroyed. This drainage district likewise has been destroyed. I do not mean it has been destroyed so far as actually turning the water in on it, but it has been destroyed or depreciated by reason of engineers, workmen, experts, and various other people in the employ of the Government having resided in these counties for

the past two years, and by their acts made preparation for the flood that they, in turn, say may never occur.

Prior to the time of laying out of this plan, the landowners in this section had some credit and could borrow money on their property and pay their taxes on these lands. Now you can not borrow on the lands, because of the fact that they are placed in this spillway.

The various individuals owning lands in this section have not been able to pay these special improvement taxes, and the property owner can not improve his lands that are wild, nor can he make permanent improvement on the lands that were cleared before the spillway act. Therefore it will be seen that there has been an actual taking of the physical property if this plan is carried out.

The forfeitures that are working against the property owners are repeatedly taking away from him his chances of owning this property very long. The threat of the spillway has destroyed all possible barter and sale, and these lands can not be mortgaged or hypothecated for anything.

In other words, the United States Government, by the threat of taking these lands without compensation has put the property owner in such shape that in a very short time the statute of limitations, where the property has forfeited to the State, or various local improvements, will take away the property owner's chance of recovering anything for his lands.

The only reason these lands will not bring the taxes is because they are being taken away by the Government for the purpose of constructing this spillway.

In justice to these people, Congress should immediately plan to take over these levee and drainage bonds and make just compensation for damages to this property. These improvement taxes were put on the lands for the purpose of helping the Army Engineers bring the levee up to a standard.

I quote from Senate bill No. 3740, of the Seventieth Congress, known as the Jones bill, and section 4, which is as follows:

The United States shall provide flowage rights for additional destructive flood waters that will pass by reason of diversions from the main channel of the Mississippi River: *Provided*, That in all cases where the execution of the flood-control plan herein adopted results in benefits to property, such benefits shall be taken into consideration by way of reducing the amount of compensation to be paid.

The Secretary of War may cause proceedings to be instituted for the acquirement by condemnation of any lands, easements, or rights of way, which, in the opinion of the Secretary of War and the Chief of Engineers, are needed in carrying out this project, the proceedings to be instituted in the United States district court for the district in which the land, easement, or right of way is located. In all such proceedings the court, for the purpose of ascertaining the value of the property and assessing the compensation to be paid, shall appoint three commissioners, whose award, when confirmed by the court, shall be final. When the owner of any land, easement, or right of way shall fix a price for the same, which, in the opinion of the Secretary of War is reasonable, he may purchase the same at such price; and the Secretary of War is also authorized to accept donations of lands, easements, and rights of way required for this project. The provisions of sections 5 and 6 of the river and harbor act of July 18, 1918, are hereby made applicable to the acquisition of lands, easements, or rights of way needed for works of flood control: *Provided*, That any land acquired under the provisions of this section shall be turned over without cost to the ownership of States or local interests.

The reading of this section above indicates that it would be the intention of the Government to condemn the lands affected by this overflow of water and pay just compensation for the damage done.

The landowners in this section who have made inquiry are informed that they are not now to receive compensation for the damages done to their lands, by reason of them being placed back of the fuse-plug levee and in the spillway which might be overflowed at any time.

If this is to be the policy, it certainly is manifestly unjust, and we do not believe that Congress can permit a thing of that kind to be done.

No one questions the right of the Government to condemn property for public use when public use requires it.

This section recites that the Secretary of War may cause proceedings to be instituted for the acquirement by condemnation of any lands, easements, or rights of way which, in the opinion of the Secretary of War and the Chief Engineer, is needed in carrying out the project. The said proceedings would be instituted in the United States district court for the district in which the land, easement, or right of way is located. In all such proceedings the court for the purpose of ascertaining the value of the property and ascertaining the compensation to be paid, shall appoint three commissioners whose report, when adopted by the court, shall be final.

This manner of determining the value of the property to be taken seems to me to be manifestly unjust to the property owner. As I see it, the rights of property are higher and greater than constitutional sanction and property should never be taken, damaged, or destroyed without just compensation. It is nothing but fair that a right of trial by jury as to the value of lands taken by condemnation should be always allowed to the property owner, and an appeal should be allowed on that if the property owner feels that he has not been properly compensated for his property.

I introduced a bill at this session of Congress and numbered 719, which is referred to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation, to provide for the making of loans to drainage or other levee districts which form a part of the flood-control system and for the purpose of aiding agriculture which ought to be passed by this Congress at the earliest possible moment for the relief of the people not only in my State but in many other States that have been placed under like conditions.

The lands on the Mississippi River and its tributaries from Cairo, Ill., to where it empties into the Gulf of Mexico are the finest agricultural lands in the world and absolutely should be protected as they form the basis for our great agricultural wealth.

The levees built in my section were built for the purpose of helping to control the waters of the Mississippi and to aid in commerce and improve the lands for agriculture. I think that the Government could well afford to take over these levee bonds that have been levied against the lands that form this flood-control system and thus put the property holder free to where he may improve these lands and bring them back into use. If they could not be relieved wholly of their burden, it ought to be stretched out for a long period of time with a loan from the Government without interest, for a period of time so that the lands could be saved to the property owners, that will necessarily be lost to them unless some plan of this kind is adopted.

I have the utmost confidence in the President of the United States as a great engineer as well as a President, and I know that he personally investigated the conditions that prevail in the section I am speaking of around Arkansas City, McGehee, and from there on down to Montrose, La., and I am sure that he will not adopt a plan knowing that will thus damage the lands in this section.

In the first place, if there is a necessity for having an outlet of the waters, as no one will deny, there is no reason or necessity in taking and damaging all the lands affected by the present plan outlined for a spillway over the richest lands in the world and destroying the best farming land in the State of Arkansas.

There have been other plans suggested of control that ought to be considered along with the present plan, and then have new plans proposed by competent engineers making such investigations as will be necessary to give the information in order to prevent the damaging and destroying of so much of the valuable lands affected in the spillway.

It is said by an engineer, Carroll Livingston Riker, that an outlet for the flood waters of the Mississippi River 3 miles wide, provided with a levee on each side for a minimum height of 40 feet and extending through the lowest part of the valley and in an almost straight line from Cairo to the Gulf, a distance of 530 miles, would safely conduct to the Gulf twice the water that has ever passed through the Mississippi River or through its alluvial valley. If this statement is true, and I have no reason to doubt it, would it not be better and far more practicable in this area that I have been speaking of, to confine it to a width of 3 miles, if necessary, until the spillway waters are carried into the Ouachita River and the Red River and by it to the Mississippi and thence into the Gulf of Mexico, than the turning of the waters as now proposed, over all that great section south of the fuse-plug levee and which has been called the spillway?

We hope that the President will adopt a plan of this kind or some similar plan that will not damage and destroy all of our valuable lands that are now contemplated to be damaged and destroyed in this spillway.

If the Mississippi River had three or four of the large bends that it makes straightened out so that it would have a quick and free flow into the Gulf, it is doubtful that it would ever overflow its banks.

Take the great curve between Rosedale, Miss., and Arkansas City, Ark., where the river makes a great bend and then comes back within a short distance of where the curve started, and then takes its course south, if a concrete spillway was made straight across, when the river got to a stage of a certain height, where it would not effect the commerce of the river and would permit it to flow across this straight channel into the river, and thus preventing the obstruction of the flow as it now

is and similar changes made in two other curves near Greenville, Miss., and north of Lake Chicot in Arkansas, the controlled levee now built for the control of the Mississippi would likely be ample to carry the waters of the Mississippi at all times.

This, I am informed, is opposed by the engineers for the reason it is claimed by them, that it would injure or destroy the commerce of the Mississippi. That could not be true, because it would not flow through these places provided except when it reached a high stage of the river, and these could be controlled by gates and used when necessary to prevent a flood of waters on the lands south of it.

If the Ouachita and Red Rivers are to take care of the waters that are to flow through a spillway contemplated it will be necessary to make some improvement on the Ouachita and Red Rivers and which could be done at a reasonable expense and thus aid materially in getting the waters that now come through the Ouachita and Red Rivers on and into the Gulf before the flood water from the Mississippi and its upper tributaries reached them.

The Ouachita heads in a mountainous country and its flow could be quickly carried into the Red River and from there to the Mississippi and on into the Gulf if proper attention was given to it. If this river is to receive waters of the spillway, the Ouachita should be cleared of all obstacles that now obstruct it along its banks, by timber and brush and by the formation of islands in said river covered with timber between Rammel Dam and where said stream empties into the Red River.

We hope that President Hoover will not adopt the plan suggested by Mr. Jadwin for this territory, but will devise a comprehensive plan of taking care of the waters in this section and recommend it to Congress for its approval.

I have just received the following letter from Judge James M. Smith, county judge of Desha County, Ark., that was written on the 7th day of June and which shows the distressed condition there now, and which reads as follows:

McGehee, Ark., June 7, 1929.

Hon. D. D. GLOVER, M. C.,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. GLOVER: Several weeks before you went to Washington I called your attention to the Tyson agricultural bill, same being Senate bill No. 1142, which, if passed, would reappropriate something like \$60,000 for flood agricultural extension funds, in which Arkansas would share.

In writing you several weeks ago I gave you some idea as how this county has suffered on account of the high water this year, but in order to get the information to you again I am going to briefly rehearse conditions here. For several weeks something like 130,000 acres have been under flood waters, of which amount something like 14,000 acres of land had been planted to crops, which have been ruined; 5,000 acres of land have been ruined by seep water and 4,000 people have been homeless. You can therefore see that a considerable part of our county is in distress.

In addition to the above, a great many people have been thrown out of work on account of high-water scare and have been unable to pay their taxes. This has caused an unusually large delinquent list of lands in this county this year. Our revenues are short for the further reason that a great many people have recovered from the 1927 flood only in a small manner. We had hoped to continue the agricultural extension work on our resources after July 1 of this year, but in the face of such adverse conditions it seems hardly possible.

Thanking you for your attention to this matter and with best personal wishes, I am,

Yours very truly,

JAMES M. SMITH,
County Judge.

Mr. Speaker, I had hoped that before this Congress took its recess that we should pass a bill giving relief to these people who are in such great distress and who are as worthy as any people anywhere. I hope that in the near future that the situation we are now in as to flood control may be clarified, and that justice may be done to all who are concerned.

Mr. Speaker, in addition to the letter I have just read from Judge Smith I have another from Mr. E. E. Hobson, a very worthy and capable gentleman who lives at Arkansas City, and who describes the conditions there and draws a darker picture of conditions than is described in the letter I have just read. Congress should give immediate consideration to this condition. [Applause.]

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. HOWARD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of a resolution which I send to the desk.

THE SPEAKER. The Chair can not recognize the gentleman for that purpose.

Mr. HOWARD. Mr. Speaker, I very much fear that I cruelly misunderstood the Speaker. I asked him this morning for permission and told him in view of the general demand for the legislation—

The SPEAKER. The Chair understood the gentleman from Nebraska desired to enlighten the House as to the merits of the resolution, to which he himself would be very glad to listen, but should not agree and would not agree with any gentleman in advance to recognize him for the purpose of passing legislation.

Mr. HOWARD. I think I owe it to the Speaker to say that I understood him to say, inasmuch as this seemed to be a general field day for unanimous-consent legislation, that I could have unanimous consent to call up this resolution. That is what I understood the Speaker to say; but, of course, I did not understand him rightly.

The SPEAKER. The Chair regrets that there should have been any misunderstanding.

ADDRESS BY HON. WILLIAM TYLER PAGE

Mr. MANLOVE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Record by placing therein the address delivered over the radio on the night of May 29, 1929, by Hon. William Tyler Page, the illustrious Clerk of the House of Representatives, on the anniversary of the birth of that fearless patriot, Patrick Henry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Missouri asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the Record in the manner indicated. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. MANLOVE. I can think of no student of American history more fitted to sketch the life of this illustrious American patriot than the distinguished author of *The American Creed*, the Hon. William Tyler Page, and I therefore consider it not only a privilege but a pleasure to present the same.

The address is as follows:

PACKET HENRY, EMINENT AMERICAN STATESMAN

Like so many of the early rugged Americans who helped to mold the Republic, Patrick Henry was born in Virginia, the second son in a family of nine children. His paternal ancestry was Scotch. The education of the youth was obtained at a little school near his home, and after the age of 10 from his father, who conducted a grammar school at his residence. Patrick's proficiency in his studies, however, with the possible exception of mathematics, was eclipsed by his love for outdoor sports and activities. A clerkship in a country store at 15, an unsuccessful partnership as storekeeper with his elder brother at 16, and a second failure at storekeeping later, were rather dismal milestones in his early career. A love for the study of history, and especially that of Greece and Rome, had replaced his general youthful indifference to educational matters, and thenceforth he read his Livy clear through once each year.

Patrick Henry was admitted to the bar at 24, but it is not recorded that his financial emoluments at first resulting therefrom were marked. His first legal victory was as counsel for the collector of the county, at 27 years of age, in what became known as "the parson's cause." Following his rather remarkable and unexpected display of eloquence on behalf of the people, he was accorded the title of "the orator of nature," and given distinct recognition for his oratorical attainments. His legal success thereafter was assured.

In 1765 came Patrick Henry's election to the House of Burgesses. Here he distinguished himself as the author of certain vigorous resolutions opposing the series of unpopular stamp acts. The keynote for the struggle for independence was predicated upon the last act of this character that was passed by a majority of but one. It provided that "The general assembly of this colony has the sole right and power to lay taxes and impositions upon the inhabitants of this colony." Patrick Henry's fiery resolution of denunciation of this iniquitous proposal had much weight in determining the final issue of the Revolutionary War.

In 1774, following other intervening honors which the limitations of time and space prevent our mentioning, he was selected as a delegate to the Virginia convention, which was the first public assembly to recommend an annual General Congress. He was also a delegate to the old Continental Congress. In 1775, in a remarkable address before the Virginia convention he moved that "the colony be immediately put in a state of defense," and at the head of a body of militia he required the officials of the Crown to pay £330 for powder that had been secretly removed by order of the royal Governor Dunmore.

This act of Lord Dunmore aroused the colony to a high pitch of resentment, which was temporarily allayed by a few leading loyalist pacifists. But Patrick Henry said, "We must fight." He demanded the return of the gunpowder or its equivalent value in cash. With about 150 well-armed and equipped troops he advanced as far as Doncaster. At this point he was met by my great-great-grandfather, Carter Braxton, afterwards a signer of the Declaration of Independence, who interposed his influence in warding off the impending blow. My forbear, Braxton, was the son-in-law of Col. Richard Corbin, the King's receiver general. Braxton persuaded Corbin to settle for the gun-

powder to avoid bloodshed, and Colonel Corbin gave Braxton a bill on Philadelphia for the value of the gunpowder. Braxton then paid this over to Patrick Henry, taking his receipt. Henry, being satisfied, returned with his company to Hanover, where they were temporarily disbanded. But for this transaction possibly Williamsburg, instead of Lexington, would have marked the place where the first shot of the Revolution was fired. When the Revolution actually came Colonel Corbin renounced allegiance to the Crown and was numbered among the American patriots.

Patrick Henry was appointed colonel of the first regiment and commander of all the forces to be raised in Virginia, but after a misunderstanding he submitted his resignation. He was also a member of the Second Continental Congress of 1775 and of the Virginia convention of 1776, which had been elected "to take care of the republic," the royal governor having precipitately left the scene. After framing a new constitution, Patrick Henry was elected by this convention on the first ballot as the first (then) republican governor, being reelected in 1777 and 1778, and again in 1784, after an interim in the legislature.

After a successful period in the practice of law, as a result of which he paid all of his debts and acquired a certain amount of financial affluence, he withdrew to private life. In 1795 he declined the offer of President Washington to head his Cabinet as Secretary of State, and the following year declined the nomination for Governor of Virginia. In 1797, also, he refused to be a member of the mission to France, which position had been offered by President John Adams. In 1799 he was elected to the State legislature, but never took his seat, his death having occurred on the 6th of June.

Admittedly wrong in his vigorous opposition to the proposed Federal Constitution, Patrick Henry may yet be ranked a great statesman. It was, however, as a patriot espousing, with his great gift of oratory, the cause of American liberty, that he wielded his most important influence on the history of his beloved land.

It is unfortunate that the art of shorthand reporting had not been perfected at the time when Patrick Henry delivered many of his brilliant orations. We are indebted to John Adams, a delegate to the First Continental Congress from Massachusetts, for a few notes which constitute the only record of the great speech of Patrick Henry's in opening the deliberations of this historic Congress at Philadelphia on September 4, 1774, which address won for Patrick Henry the reputation of being the foremost orator on the Continent. It was then that he gave utterance to those words that revealed him as an American and not merely a colonist. "The distinctions," he proclaimed, "between Virginians, Pennsylvanians, New Yorkers, and New Englanders are no more. I am not a Virginian, but an American."

We will have time for but certain excerpts from Patrick Henry's great address delivered in 1775 to the convention of delegates, by which he is best known, as follows:

"I have but one lamp by which my feet are guided; and that is the lamp of experience. I know of no way of judging of the future but by the past. And judging by the past, I wish to know what there has been in the conduct of the British ministry for the last 10 years to justify those hopes with which gentlemen have been pleased to solace themselves and the House? Is it that insidious smile with which our petition has been lately received? Trust it not, sir; it will prove a snare to your feet. Suffer not yourselves to be betrayed with a kiss. Ask yourselves how this gracious reception of our petition comports with these warlike preparations which cover our waters and darken our land. Are fleets and armies necessary to a work of love and reconciliation? Have we shown ourselves so unwilling to be reconciled that force must be called in to back our love? Let us not deceive ourselves, sir.

"These are the implements of war and subjugation; the last arguments to which kings resort. I ask, gentlemen, sir, what means this martial array, if its purpose be not to force us to submission? Can gentlemen assign any other possible motives for it? Has Great Britain any enemy in this quarter of the world to call for all this accumulation of navies and armies? No, sir; she has none. They are meant for us; they can be meant for no other. They are sent over to bind and rivet upon us those chains which the British ministry have been so long forging. And what have we to oppose to them? Shall we try argument? Sir, we have been trying that for the last 10 years. Have we anything new to offer on the subject? Nothing. We have held the subject up in every light of which it is capable; but it has been all in vain. Shall we resort to entreaty and humble supplication? What terms shall we find which have not been already exhausted? Let us not, I beseech you, sir, deceive ourselves longer. Sir, we have done everything that could be done to avert the storm which is now coming on. We have petitioned; we have remonstrated; we have supplicated; we have prostrated ourselves before the throne and have implored its interposition to arrest the tyrannical hands of the ministry and Parliament. Our petitions have been slighted; our remonstrances have produced additional violence and insult; our supplications have been disregarded; and we have been spurned, with contempt, from the foot of the throne. In vain, after these things, may we indulge the fond hope of peace and reconciliation. There is no longer any room for hope. If we wish to be free—if we mean to preserve inviolate those inestimable privileges for which we have been

so long contending—if we mean not basely to abandon the noble struggle in which we have been so long engaged, and which we have pledged ourselves never to abandon until the glorious object of our contest shall be obtained, we must fight! I repeat it, sir, we must fight! An appeal to arms and to the God of Hosts is all that is left us!

"They tell us, sir, that we are weak; unable to cope with so formidable an adversary. But when shall we be stronger? Will it be the next week or the next year? Will it be when we are totally disarmed and when a British guard shall be stationed in every house? Shall we gather strength by irresolution and inaction? Shall we acquire the means of effectual resistance by lying supinely on our backs and hugging the delusive phantom of hope until our enemies shall have bound us hand and foot? Sir, we are not weak if we make a proper use of the means which the God of nature hath placed in our power. Three millions of people armed in the holy cause of liberty, and in such a country as that which we possess, are invincible by any force which our enemy can send against us. Besides, sir, we shall not fight our battles alone. There is a just God who presides over the destinies of nations, and who will raise up friends to fight our battles for us. The battle, sir, is not to the strong alone; it is to the vigilant, the active, the brave. Besides, sir, we have no election. If we were base enough to desire it, it is now too late to retire from the contest. There is no retreat but in submission and slavery! Our chains are forged. Their clanking may be heard on the plains of Boston. The war is inevitable—and let it come. I repeat it, sir, let it come!

"It is in vain, sir, to extenuate the matter. Gentlemen may cry peace, peace—but there is no peace. The war is actually begun. The next gale that sweeps from the north will bring to our ears the clash of resounding arms! Our brethren are already in the field. Why stand we here idle? What is it that gentlemen wish? What would they have? Is life so dear or peace so sweet as to be purchased at the price of chains and slavery? Forbid it, Almighty God! I know not what course others may take, but as for me, give me liberty or give me death!"

If the shot fired at Lexington was heard around the world, it was but the repercussion of the voice of Patrick Henry crying for liberty, a voice whose ominous and prophetic tones made tyranny tremble on its throne.

What John the Baptist was to the Messiah whose coming was to unloose the shackles of a sin-bound world Patrick Henry was to the cause of civil liberty and American independence.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. GARNER. Mr. Speaker, if I may be indulged a moment, I wish to ask the Speaker a question. In view of the statement of the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. HOWARD] and the Speaker's reply, may the House understand that when the Speaker permits one to submit a unanimous-consent request for legislation he indorses the legislation and is willing that Congress shall give its consent to it?

The SPEAKER. The Chair would not go as far as that. The Chair occasionally recognizes a gentleman to bring up a matter of legislation which the Chair does not himself fully approve.

Mr. GARNER. In view of that statement the gentleman from Nebraska was under the impression that the Speaker would recognize him to submit a request for unanimous consent for the consideration of certain legislation, and it was my thought in view of that statement that the Speaker ought to recognize him for that purpose. But if the Speaker's position is that he will not recognize anyone to take up any legislation which the Speaker does not agree to, of course the Speaker is quite consistent.

The SPEAKER. Is the gentleman from Texas in favor of the legislation referred to?

Mr. GARNER. I am not; but if I were Speaker of the House, with all due respect to the present occupant of the chair, I would adopt either one of two policies. I would either take the responsibility of not submitting a unanimous-consent request for the consideration of legislation which I did not approve or I would leave the field entirely open and not discriminate against anyone.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will be glad, if he is a Member of the House when the gentleman from Texas is Speaker, to see which of those two alternatives the gentleman from Texas follows.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. And with all our affection for the gentleman from Texas we hope that that situation will not arise very soon.

Mr. HOWARD. Mr. Speaker, in view of the statement of the gentleman from Texas, having called up the matter, lest the Speaker be misunderstood by those here or elsewhere, I ask that the Speaker inform himself, if he is not already so informed, with reference to the subject of the resolution which I tried to have considered.

The SPEAKER. The Chair thinks he understands the purport of the resolution.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE BUILDING—LAYING OF THE CORNER STONE

Mr. SUMMERS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Record by including the address and other matters in connection with the laying of the cornerstone of the Commerce Department Building in Washington on yesterday.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Washington?

There was no objection.

Mr. SUMMERS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, the laying of the corner stone of the Department of Commerce Building at 4 o'clock on June 10, 1929, was a memorable occasion that I shall never forget.

The events of that hour are significant and should be perpetuated in our recorded annals that future generations may read.

THE NEW BUILDING

The new building for the United States Department of Commerce is planned to be one of the great office buildings of the world. It will occupy three complete city squares. Its length, 1,050 feet, exceeds that of the United States Capitol by 300 feet, though its breadth, 325 feet, is 25 feet less. It is also longer than the British Houses of Parliament by 110 feet, though not as wide. The land area occupied is about 345,000 square feet, nearly 8 acres. The building will rise seven stories above ground. Construction underground will include a complete basement for general use, with a subbasement for the heating and power plant.

The setting for the building is one of natural beauty. With its southwest corner at Fifteenth and B Streets NW., it looks southward over the grounds of the Washington Monument and westward over the park lying south of the White House. The view northward will be over E Street and a triangular park toward Pennsylvania Avenue.

The building faces the east, where it will look out upon the central plaza inclosed by the other Government buildings included in the special development of this area. The Commerce Building is placed at the base of the triangle formed by the intersection of Pennsylvania Avenue and B Street, running from Sixth Street to Fifteenth Street. The Commerce plot runs from Fifteenth Street to Fourteenth Street and covers the area from B Street to E Street.

The structure itself will be of monumental type, but is characterized by great simplicity of treatment. Almost the only ornamentation is the central group of 24 columns on the east façade, and 4 porticos with 4 columns each on the west. Both north and south ends are relieved by a portico and a group of 14 columns. Triple arched gateways two stories high give direct access through the building to the interior courts where C Street and D Street originally ran, but above the gates the structural mass is carried solidly, making the edifice outwardly an unbroken unit.

The Commerce Building is, in effect, three complete rectangular buildings in one, the central cell being longer than those on either wing. This larger rectangle has an interior wing running east and west the full height of the structure, dividing the area into two courts. A single large court is maintained above the first floor in each of the rectangles forming the end structures, a provision of space for expansion in the future.

The net floor area provided within the entire building is 1,092,800 square feet, sufficient to accommodate all the branches of the department, except the Bureau of Standards, which has its own plant in the suburban district of Washington.

Departmental organizations have been grouped within the building with as much attention to efficient arrangement as available space and special individual needs will permit. In the middle group are the general executive and administrative functions, as represented by the office of the Secretary, the Assistant Secretaries, the solicitor, and the chief clerk's forces. On the top floor is specially designed skylighted space for the library. In the basement a large cafeteria with the necessary kitchens is provided. A large conference room opposite the main entrance is capable of seating a thousand persons, while smaller conference rooms have also been provided in the same vicinity. Such general services as telephone switchboards, telegraph room, mail room, multigraph, and mimeograph room are likewise allocated to this section. In the basement are provisions for the various mechanical shops, garage, and file storage.

The more compact bureaus and services of the department are also assigned to the central part of the building. These include the aeronautics branch, the radio division, and the Bureaus of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Lighthouses, Mines, Fisheries, Navigation, and Steamboat Inspection.

The south rectangle of the building is assigned to the Coast and Geodetic Survey and the Census Bureau. Basement, first and second floors have been specially designed to meet the needs of the engineers, technicians, and the mechanical plant of the Survey. Upper floors have been designed for the Bureau of the Census, where their statistical services will have ready access to the centrally located bureaus by corridors linking the south and central wings. A mechanical laboratory for construction of statistical machinery is given the Census Bureau in the basement.

The north rectangle is assigned exclusively to the Patent Office. This structure from top to bottom is built to fit the special needs of this service as developed by a close study of its technical, legal, administrative, and public serving functions. It has many special features. One of the most attractive to the public will be the grouping of all public-serving units on the ground floor. These units, such as copy sales, cashier, mail, application, assignment, manuscript, and photostat are also grouped with direct relation to the flow of work between them. The most impressive interior will be the spacious, high-ceilinged public search room, record room, and library, grouped on the first floor at the northwest corner. Executive and judicial activities are grouped on the third floor, with special provision for hearing chambers, anterooms, and executive groups.

The examining corps is assigned to the four upper floors. It is planned to have semi-private space for each examiner, through cubicles of clear glass and steel with ample space on the open side for a private corridor and his group of patent files. A standard arrangement has been worked out to meet the needs of the normal examining division, consideration being given to factors of convenience, supervision, light, privacy, quietness, and future expansion.

In the basement of the Patent Office rectangle, which is carried throughout the entire building and the courtyard, special steel stacks of two to four stories height are provided to care for the steadily accumulating official records, books, and the salable printed copies of the American patents.

Four banks of elevators serve the Patent Office wing, while the central wing has 10 banks, and the south wing 4, each bank consisting of 2 passenger elevators. Many of the banks face each other across corridors, thus centralizing the service. Additional provision is made for freight elevators, and special chutes and hoists where needed.

The principle laid down for interior construction is "As few structural partitions as possible. No partitions unless necessary. Where necessary, utilize clear glass and steel." This conserves floor space and light, simplifies supervision, provides flexibility for rearrangements, and reduces cost.

Special attention will also be given later to noise-deadening, mechanical conveyors and other improved equipment.

The order of exercises was as follows:

Music	United States Marine Band
Invocation	Right Rev. James E. Freeman, D. D., LL. D. The Bishop of Washington
Introductory remarks	Hon. Robert P. Lamont Secretary of Commerce
Address	Hon. Reed Smoot United States Senator Chairman Public Buildings Commission
Address	Hon. Richard N. Elliott Chairman Public Buildings and Grounds Committee House of Representatives
Address	Hon. George B. Cortelyou Former Secretary of Commerce and Labor
Music	United States Marine Band
Address	The President of the United States
Placing of the stone by the President of the United States.	
Benediction	Right Rev. John M. McNamara, D. D. The Auxiliary Bishop of Baltimore
The National Anthem	United States Marine Band

TROWEL AND GAVEL

The trowel used in this ceremony is loaned by courtesy of Alexandria-Washington Lodge, No. 22, A. F. and A. M., of Virginia; the gavel is loaned by courtesy of Potomac Lodge, No. 5, F. A. A. M., of Washington, D. C., and are those used by President Washington in laying the corner stone of the United States Capitol on September 18, 1793.

THE BUILDING

The building for the Department of Commerce, situated at the base of the so-called Pennsylvania Avenue triangle group, was authorized in acts approved May 25, 1926, and March 5, 1928, with a limit of cost of \$17,500,000.

The structure will be 1,050 feet in length, 325 feet in width, and 7 stories high. It will extend from B street to E Street, and from Fourteenth Street to Fifteenth Street, occupying nearly 8 acres. The net floor area will be 1,092,800 square feet, sufficient to accommodate all the branches of the department except the Bureau of Standards, which is housed in specially constructed buildings in the suburban district of Washington.

The first contract for the excavation was awarded November 9, 1927; the contract for foundation work was awarded October 5, 1928; and the contract for the superstructure was awarded April 2, 1929. It is expected that the building will be completed in the early spring of 1932.

The design of the Department of Commerce is based on the classic, but in detail and general freedom of design perhaps resembles more the buildings done by San Macheli during the Italian Renaissance. The Doric Order is used in part for porticos resting on a massive base of the lower two stories of the building, which are heavily rusticated. The long colonnade facing Fourteenth Street is surmounted by a high attic with a large inscription and crowned by a carved cheneau.

OFFICIAL DUTIES

Although the Department of Commerce is, to some extent, an administrative agency, its more important functions are promotional. Through five of its bureaus it administers laws designed to aid marine navigation, but seven other bureaus are engaged almost entirely in activities concerned with the promotion of the Nation's industry and trade.

In its purely administrative capacity the department maintains the coast lights, charts the coastal waters, registers and inspects vessels of the merchant marine and aircraft engaged in commercial occupations, enforces the navigation laws, provides aids to navigation on commercial airways, and inspects radio communication and broadcasting stations. As a service agency it helps industry to simplify processes, to increase output, to eliminate waste in production and distribution, and to reduce unemployment; it carries on investigations and research to facilitate the production, transportation, and sale of the vast quantities of goods produced by the industries; it assists the mining industry to eliminate waste and safeguard lives; it conserves the fisheries; through the grant of patents it encourages invention by protecting inventors in the exclusive right to their discoveries; it supplies trade information to American producers and exporters and aids them in developing markets for their goods abroad; it enumerates the population and compiles statistics showing the condition and progress of the Nation's industries; it assists in the promotion and development of the country's rapidly growing air-transportation system. All these activities come within the scope of the organic act of 1903, which created the department and required it to foster, promote, and develop the foreign and domestic commerce, the mining, manufacturing, shipping, and fishery industries, and the transportation facilities of the United States.

ORIGIN

By an act approved February 14, 1903, Congress established a Department of Commerce and Labor. The act of March 4, 1913, changed the designation of the Department of Commerce and Labor to Department of Commerce, and established a Department of Labor. Until the Department of Commerce (and Labor) was organized in 1903, the Treasury Department was the principal agency of the Government through which supervision of the commercial and industrial life of the Nation was administered. The record of events from the close of the Revolution to the Constitutional Convention at Philadelphia in 1787 shows that the desire to foster the commerce and trade of the States was the paramount and controlling argument which made the Union possible. The documentary history of the Constitution discloses that the designation "Secretary of Commerce and Finance" was considered for the department which was finally called the Department of the Treasury.

Aeronautics branch: The air commerce act, approved May 20, 1926, provided for the promotion and regulation of civil aeronautics by the Department of Commerce.

Radio division: The first Federal statute dealing with radio became effective in 1911 and simply required apparatus and operators on ocean steamers. By the passage of the radio act of 1927 the radio service was set up as a separate division.

Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce: This bureau was created by an act approved August 23, 1912, which consolidated under that name the Bureau of Manufactures and the Bureau of Statistics. The Bureau of Manufactures was established under the organic act of February 14, 1903, whereas the Bureau of Statistics had its inception in an act of Congress approved February 10, 1820. The Bureau of Statistics was established as a separate unit in the Treasury Department by

an act approved July 28, 1866, and transferred to the Department of Commerce July 1, 1903.

Bureau of the Census: The first enumeration of population after the establishment of our present form of government was made under the act of March 1, 1790. The Secretary of State had general supervision, beginning with the census of 1800 and until the Interior Department was established in 1849, where it remained until transferred to the Department of Commerce July 1, 1903.

Bureau of Standards: By Senate resolution of May 29, 1830, the Secretary of the Treasury was directed to have examination made of the weights and measures in use at the principal customhouse. On July 1, 1901, Congress established the National Bureau of Standards as an independent bureau of the Treasury Department. The bureau was transferred to the Department of Commerce on July 1, 1903.

Bureau of Fisheries: By a joint resolution approved February 9, 1871, Congress provided for the appointment of a Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries, and the establishment functioned directly under Congress until July 1, 1903, when it became a bureau of the Department of Commerce.

Bureau of Lighthouses: By an act of August 7, 1789, Congress authorized the maintenance of lighthouses and other aids to navigation. The work was placed under the Treasury Department, where it continued until July 1, 1903, when it was transferred to the Department of Commerce. In 1852 Congress created the Lighthouse Board, which supervised the service until July 1, 1910, when the Bureau of Lighthouses was established.

Coast and Geodetic Survey: This bureau was organized by an act of Congress of February 10, 1807. With the exception of two years under the Navy Department the bureau was under the Treasury Department until July 1, 1903, when it was transferred to the Department of Commerce.

Steamboat Inspection Service: An act of Congress of July 7, 1838, was the first Federal legislation to safeguard the lives of passengers on steam vessels. The Steamboat Inspection Service was established by an act of Congress of August 31, 1852, as a branch of the Treasury Department. It was transferred to the Department of Commerce on July 1, 1903.

Bureau of Navigation: The third act of the First Congress, passed July 20, 1789, provided for duties on tonnage of vessels. Additional provisions were enacted from time to time until an act of July 5, 1884, which established the bureau. The administration of the laws continued under the Treasury Department until the establishment of the Department of Commerce in 1903.

Patent Office: The first patent act was approved April 10, 1790, and the Department of State exercised supervision over the service until 1849, when it was transferred to the newly created Department of the Interior. On April 1, 1925, the office was transferred to the Department of Commerce.

Bureau of Mines: In 1904 Congress provided for testing of coal and lignites, and in 1908 it authorized the United States Geological Survey to investigate mine explosions. The Bureau of Mines was established in the Department of the Interior by an act approved May 16, 1910. On July 1, 1925, it was transferred to the Department of Commerce.

THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

The organization of the department as of June 10, 1929, follows:

Secretary of Commerce, Robert P. Lamont.
 Assistant Secretary of Commerce, Julius Klein.
 Assistant secretary for aeronautics, William P. MacCracken.
 Solicitor, Ephraim F. Morgan.
 Administrative assistant to the Secretary, Malcolm Kerlin.
 Chief clerk, Edward W. Libbey.
 Director, aeronautics branch, Clarence M. Young.
 Chief, radio division, William D. Terrell.
 Acting director, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Oliver P. Hopkins.
 Director, Bureau of the Census, William M. Steuart.
 Director, Bureau of Standards, George K. Burgess.
 Commissioner of Fisheries, Henry O'Malley.
 Commissioner of Lighthouses, George R. Putnam.
 Director, Coast and Geodetic Survey, Raymond S. Patton.
 Supervising Inspector General, Steamboat Inspection Service, Dickerson N. Hoover.
 Commissioner of Navigation, Arthur J. Tyrer.
 Commissioner of Patents, Thomas E. Robertson.
 Director, Bureau of Mines, Scott Turner.

ADDRESSES

I shall now append the distinguished and enlightening addresses in the order in which they were delivered:

ADDRESS BY HON. ROBERT PATTERSON LAMONT, THE SECRETARY OF COMMERCE, AT THE LAYING OF THE CORNER STONE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE BUILDING

We are met here to-day to do more than lay the corner stone of a great building. We must mark the significance of the occasion. We are not only to celebrate the erection in the Capital City of the Nation of a splendid building dedicated to commerce; nor merely to remark its imposing dimensions, its dignity of architectural style, its beauty of line and mass and classic detail; nor are we just to remind ourselves that this building which will rise here will be distinguished even in this day of bigness and in this city of beauty.

Situated as it is and constituting as it does the base of the marvelous triangle of Government buildings soon to be erected, the apex of which points toward the matchless Capitol, this huge structure will house the youngest but one of the governmental departments, a department that did not come into existence till 114 years after the formation of the Government. It is true some of the bureaus which it now administers have existed since early times, independently or under the jurisdiction of one or other of the earlier organized departments. But it is indeed remarkable that a separate department, devoted to the interests of the rapidly growing commerce and industry of the Nation, should not have been established earlier in our history.

Long before the adoption of the Constitution itself numerous inter-colonial and State conventions had been held to discuss matters of trade, and, in the words of Madison, "to consider how far a uniform system in their commercial regulations may be necessary to their common interest and permanent harmony." And during the period between the close of the Federal convention and the ratification of the Constitution Alexander Hamilton said: "The importance of the Union in a commercial light is one of those points about which there is least room to entertain a difference of opinion, and which has, in fact, commanded the most general assent of men who have any acquaintance with the subject. This applies as well to our intercourse with foreign countries as with each other." After the Constitution had been ratified by 11 States it was almost solely considerations of commercial interest that forced the remaining States to join the Union.

Notwithstanding this early appreciation of the importance of commerce in our national economy, and notwithstanding later messages of Presidents on the subject, much discussion in Congress, resolutions of political parties, petitions from commercial organizations and boards of trade, a whole century went by before crystallization of public opinion took definite form. Then, in December, 1901, Senator Nelson introduced a bill in Congress to establish a Department of Commerce. After the usual vicissitudes, delays, and amendments the bill was finally passed; it was signed by the President February 14, 1903, and a Secretary of Commerce and Labor became the ninth member of the President's Cabinet.

The more recent history of this department—the building up of the organization, the creation in 1913 of a separate department having to do particularly with labor, immigration, etc., the creation of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, the rapid development and growth of that bureau from 1921 to 1928—all these things are known to you and need not be dwelt on here. If they were not known to you, they could easily be recalled to memory by the testimony of living witnesses of the highest authority, for it is a particularly happy circumstance that we have three of the seven earlier Secretaries of Commerce here to-day. It must be a great satisfaction to them, as it is to us, to know that they have each had an important part in creating the heart and soul and spirit of the department—that without which this building itself would be useless! I mean, of course, the organization, the men and women who will occupy this building; for these men and women are the Department of Commerce!

It is interesting and significant in this connection to quote a few lines from the address of Secretary Cortelyou on the occasion of the raising of the Nation's flag for the first time over the temporary building that housed the new department. He said: "No other department has a wider field, if the just expectations of the framers of the legislation are realized. None will have closer relations with the people or greater opportunities for effective work. While we can not dedicate a new and imposing structure to the uses of the department we can at least—and I am sure we all do—dedicate ourselves to the work which Chief Executives have recommended and Congress, in its wisdom, has set apart to be done."

After so long a delay in its founding, why has the Department of Commerce so soon attained to such proportions as to be granted these splendid facilities for its work?

The answer is, that the times have recently changed in an astounding manner, and that the United States has changed with them. With breath-taking speed, a revolution in our national economy has taken place, which is here symbolized by the size and importance of this magnificent building.

By how much the times have changed since this department was organized, 26 years ago, a few typical facts bear witness. Our population has increased 50 per cent. Manufactures have increased more than 400 per cent. Electricity, as measured in kilowatt-hours,

has increased more than 3,000 per cent. Telephones from two and one-half millions to nineteen millions. In 1903 there was one automobile to every 2,500 persons; now there is one to every five. Our commerce is thus conducted on a vastly greater scale. It can no longer go forward in haphazard, guesswork fashion. To survive, business must be on an economically sound basis; it must proceed on knowledge of exact facts.

The situation of the United States, likewise, has changed in another direction. A debtor nation in 1914, our industry was mortgaged to European investors in the sum of about \$5,000,000,000. But to-day we are probably the foremost creditor nation of the world—if we include war-debt operations—its various regions indebted to us in public and private loans to the total of nearly \$20,000,000,000. From the subordinate position of a dependent debtor, we have leaped in a decade to preeminence as an independent industrial and commercial nation. This startling change has radically altered the relative importance of industry and commerce in our national life. Always strong partners of agriculture in the production of our national wealth, industry and commerce have shot forward recently to a truly imposing position in our economic scheme.

This changed situation is not regarded by our business men with thoughtless pride. We are not needlessly boastful at the conquest of new markets abroad. Rather our mood is one of sober responsibility; we feel that we are not merely possessed of an opportunity, but are charged with a duty so wisely to administer this trusteeship of wealth that we shall further enrich, not ourselves alone, but every race and country that is reached by the fertilizing and vivifying influence of our trade.

This building, then, is to be the new temple of a great American faith, the faith that as a business nation we hold in trust a high duty to serve the world as well as to get gain.

This building, furthermore, is to be a temple of truth, dedicated to enlarging the science as well as the practice of business.

Here is to be housed one of the great fact-finding institutions of the country. Here for the first time all the various bureaus and divisions of the department, with one exception, will be under one roof. Into this building will continue to pour facts and figures from every State and every foreign country to be analyzed, classified, combined, and compared, in short, made useful. Sources and markets for raw material are here to be investigated and reported, and new outlets found for manufactured goods.

Here will be housed an institution unique in the world, created and organized to help commerce and industry. From the beginning of history there has been close contact between business and government—but always for purposes of taxation and regulation. Here, however, is a department of the Government created to "foster, promote, and develop business."

Each bureau—Census, Survey, Fisheries, Lighthouses, Navigation, Standards, Steamboat Inspection, Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Aeronautics, Radio, Patents, Mines—will here contribute in its own way and in its particular field to advance American business.

As a people, we have reached a higher average level of living comfort than has ever before been attained in the history of the world. There is no reason why this level can not be maintained and gradually raised.

If through the activities of this organization, working in cooperation with American industry and commerce, continued progress can be made in simplification, standardization, elimination of wastes in manufacturing and selling, then costs and selling prices can be further reduced and markets widened. If our great quantity-production industries, which have been keyed up to vast outputs to supply the first-hand home markets, can find constantly expanding foreign outlets to take care of surpluses as home markets gradually shift to requisites for replacement, then present employment schedules and wages can be maintained. Then, at last, that magic combination discovered within the last decade, of high wages, low costs, and fair profits, can go on because we are only 6 per cent of the population of the world, because we occupy only 5 per cent of its habitable area, and because slowly but surely the living standards of other peoples will tend to rise to the level of our own, thereby steadily enlarging the markets for our products for generations to come.

Here, at length, we arrive at the true significance of this building. Its erection is momentous in its meaning because it is erected to serve the people. No activity of government is worth while, no discovery of science is of value, no advance in method of industry or transportation or commerce is of any real advantage, unless it ends in useful service to everyday men and women and children. We foster commerce that our people shall have a fuller opportunity, more comfortable homes, better education, and more leisure. It is to serve these ends that this building is being erected. It is to make these aspirations come to full fruit that the thousands of men and women who will labor here shall daily enter its doors. Congress, which has appropriated the funds for its construction, and the American people who provided those funds, here to-day dedicate to that service this great building.

AN ADDRESS BY THE HON. REED SMOOT AT THE LAYING OF THE CORNER STONE FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C., JUNE 10, 1929

This is an occasion memorable in many ways. It affords keen gratification to the Government, particularly to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds. It is a source of civic pride to the National Capital. It means much, I believe, for the future of American business. And it brings a special joy—very deep and poignant, I am sure—to those who are concerned in the work of the Department of Commerce, for it represents the approaching realization of their hopes. It means an end of the physical dispersion of their activities in the city of Washington; it holds out the promise of concentrated effort and the opportunity of greatly heightened usefulness.

In the magnificent structure that is soon to rise upon this spot we shall see embodied those principles of unity, of harmony, of service, which stand as the ideals toward which, I feel, the department has steadily and earnestly aspired.

The department has a vital, significant relationship to American business and American productive activity of many sorts. It has shown, on many occasions, its eagerness to cooperate. It strives to understand the basic problems. Mutual helpfulness is its constant aim.

In such a policy, I believe, the department is adhering to the conceptions of our great President, who has stood steadfastly for the principle that the truest efficiency is to be obtained through the linking of private initiative with cooperative governmental effort.

To Herbert Hoover the Department of Commerce owes an incalculable debt of gratitude—for his organizing genius; his masterly administrative skill; his creative imagination and amazing energy; his crystal-clear comprehension of the department's needs and possibilities, in relation to our national life. The Department of Commerce, as it stands to-day, is in the fullest sense a monument to him—and, in its newer incarnation on this spot, it will continue to be so, increasingly.

Commerce is assuredly one of the mightiest of all the civilizing, humanizing agencies. Its rewards provide extraordinary incentives for labor and for the application of mental energy. Repeatedly, throughout the course of history, it has brought about the broadening of frontiers, the penetration of new regions. Its developing demands have led man to utilize more fully, and to disseminate among his fellows, the resources of the earth. Commerce provides for every one of us indispensable comforts, enhances every phase of material well-being, and enriches immeasurably all our common life.

And, too, upon an even higher plane, commerce serves as an activating stimulus to friendly relations among peoples. Commerce to-day implies swift interchange, and not of goods alone but of methods and ideas as well. A lessening of friction, racial and international, can and should be one of the greatest benefits of trade. One of the founders of our Republic wisely linked together in a phrase the words "Peace, commerce, honest friendship."

I feel very deeply that modern business is moving definitely away from an exclusive preoccupation with selfish profit. Profit, to be sure, is utterly essential if our commercial structure is to remain sound, and it is profit which supplies the most compelling impetus to enterprise. But we have learned in recent years, I think, how inadvisable it is to direct our entire attention to that phase.

Business has been developing a vastly broader outlook—an acute awareness of the common good, a keen and ardent willingness to serve it. In our commercial community we see, on every hand, a generous "public-mindedness."

American commerce and industry—in their process of evolution, of rational organization—are evincing a sense of symmetry comparable to that which we shall see in this majestic new building. There is a closer, more careful adjustment of means to end. The expenditure of energy is more judiciously planned. We are moving rapidly away from things shabby and shambling—from all commercial methods that proved awkward and inept. The manifold parts of our economic edifice are being consciously coordinated—interrelated—made more shapely.

Business men are coming to be dominated more and more by conceptions not only of order but of beauty. In the fashioning of merchandise—the articles with which our commerce deals—beauty has become a potent and profitable force. Shop windows gleam with new colors and textures, with bold and fascinating adventures in design. Canons of good taste are altering, for the better, the commodities of trade. We are realizing more than we ever did in the past the imperative need for simplicity, dignity, fitness, and comeliness in the planning of our cities—the appearance of our homes—in fact, the whole structure and fabric of our environment. This building of which we are laying the cornerstone to-day will stand, I believe, as a consummate expression of that admirable impulse.

And we take delight in the knowledge that this building is to be but one of many here in Washington—all as impressive and appropriate as this—all serving as a concrete, tangible embodiment of the greatness of our Nation.

The Department of Commerce—if I rightly understand its spirit—rejoices in its opportunities to share, however modestly, in the progress

sive commercial tendencies and economic movements to which I have adverted so hastily to-day. The department touches contemporary life at many points. It promotes American trade in countless foreign markets, and endeavors to heighten its efficiency at home. It provides help for merchant shipping and strives to insure the safety of passengers and crews. It endeavors to further the advance of aviation. It fosters the fisheries. It is concerned with the problems of safety in our mines, and the protection and stimulation of the mineral industries.

In innumerable ways the department aids American industry through scientific investigation, patient and exhaustive research, and the consequent establishment of standards. It works for improvement in building and housing. It affords incentive and security for inventive genius through the operation of the patent system. It gathers all manner of statistics calculated to serve as guideposts for assured advancement in our national economy.

As we lay to-day the corner stone of this building, which we know will be truly splendid, let us hope that in a measure we are helping to lay also a foundation for the progressive betterment of economic life in this country. To that ideal we shall dedicate this structure. But I feel that we must go further than the dedication of any edifice of stone and steel, however majestic and pleasing that may be. We must dedicate ourselves to service, the service of America—an America mighty in material achievement, pulsating with power, noble in impulse, lofty in aspiration, swift in movement, and beautiful in aspect—adding to the sum of human happiness, courage, and dynamic faith.

In such manner may our Nation contribute toward the attainment of that indefinable but shining goal which Tennyson envisaged many years ago as "the one far-off divine event to which the whole creation moves."

ADDRESS OF HON. RICHARD N. ELLIOTT, CHAIRMAN COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, AT THE LAYING OF THE CORNER STONE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE BUILDING, WASHINGTON, JUNE 10, 1929

A little more than three years ago—to be exact, on the 25th day of May, 1926—President Calvin Coolidge signed the Elliott-Fernald Public Building Act which authorized a building program in the District of Columbia calling for an expenditure of \$50,000,000, and for other buildings in other parts of the Nation one hundred and fifteen millions. This law has been amended and supplemented by other acts of Congress until the total amount authorized for the National Capital amounts to \$115,000,000 and for the Nation at large about two hundred and forty-eight millions, a total of \$363,000,000, and will provide much-needed public buildings in all parts of the Nation. It will be expended at the rate of \$35,000,000 annually. It is probably the most stupendous building program ever adopted by this or any other Government. It is unique in this: That it is the first time in history that our Government ever adopted a definite and businesslike program for the handling of the construction of its great public buildings.

To-day is a red-letter day in Washington. We are laying the corner stone of the world's greatest office building, which is to house the thousands of employees of the great Department of Commerce, one of the newest and yet one of the greatest executive departments of our Government. Under the guidance of that master genius, President Hoover, who was for many years head of the department, its importance grew by leaps and bounds until its activities reach into all parts of the world, aiding our citizens to carry on their commercial operations, great and small, with every civilized nation. His great work in this department caused the people of the United States to elect him President, and it must be a great pleasure to him to lay the corner stone of this great building which is a monument to his public service.

This building is of course the largest and most important of the hundreds of buildings contemplated in the act of May 25th, 1926, and the acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto, but many other great buildings will be erected here as well as in New York, Chicago, Boston, Baltimore, Cleveland, St. Louis, and many other cities throughout the country. They will be much appreciated by the people of the country generally. I sometimes believe, however, that the smaller Federal buildings in the county-seat towns, far removed from the National Capital, are much more appreciated by the citizens of those places and create greater respect and reverence for our Government than do the buildings in the larger places. I hope the time will come at no distant day when the Government will be able to provide public buildings in all of the towns and cities of the country where the revenues of the post office are sufficient to warrant it.

The responsibility for carrying out this great building program is placed by law on the Secretary of the Treasury, and so far as post-office buildings are concerned the responsibility is divided between him and the Postmaster General. Secretary Mellon and Postmaster General Harry S. New, ably assisted by Hon. James A. Wetmore, the Acting Supervising Architect, and other assistants in the Treasury and Postoffice Departments have labored long and diligently to carry out the mandate of Congress and are entitled to great praise for the splendid work they have done in carrying out this building program.

A nation is judged by the character and education of its people, its public buildings, its homes, its literature and art, as well as by its natural resources. When the great buildings authorized in this program are all completed they will add much to the beauty and stateliness of the National Capital and other cities, and to the efficiency of our Government and to the health and comfort of the Federal employees, and will increase the respect of our people for the Government and elevate our Nation in the eyes of the world. It is a well-known fact that in these days when we are spending millions of dollars in research work, excavating the ruins of ancient cities, one of the things our students are most vitally interested in is the kind and character of the buildings they had in those days and from these we judge the civilization and culture of ancient times.

Another thing that must not be overlooked is the importance of this building program from the standpoint of business and labor conditions of the country, for after all the buildings are the products of labor, and the expenditure of \$35,000,000 annually in this country will be felt in every avenue of business engaged in structural work. It will distribute millions of dollars each year to labor in all parts of the country.

As the author of the law under which this great program is authorized, I can look backward to-day over the past four years with a great deal of pride and satisfaction. When I assumed the position of chairman of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds of the House of Representatives I was met with a calendar containing more than 900 public building bills, asking for buildings in almost every city and hamlet in the country, and calling for an expenditure of more than \$300,000,000. No bills of this character had been authorized since the passage of the act of March 4, 1913. President Calvin Coolidge was asking Congress to adopt the \$50,000,000 program for public buildings in the National Capital, and the situation was not a happy or pleasant one for me to contemplate. I knew the old pork-barrel method of handling public-building legislation had fallen into disrepute and that a new method would have to be devised to handle this work. After careful study of the situation and consultation with many Members of the House and Senate I conceived the plan we have adopted and succeeded in getting the approval of the same by President Coolidge and Secretary Mellon. After a red-hot fight in the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds of the House I finally succeeded in getting the bill reported to the House, with some amendments, and after another hard fight in the House it went to the Senate, where it was viewed with alarm by some and contempt by others and allowed to die at the end of the Sixty-eighth Congress.

I reintroduced the bill at the beginning of the Sixty-ninth Congress, and it was passed promptly by the House of Representatives by a vote of about three-fourths of the membership of that body. It went again to the Senate, where I succeeded in getting the late Senator Bert M. Fernald, of Maine, chairman of the Senate Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, to take an interest in it, and he succeeded after a very hard fight in getting the Senate to pass the bill, which it did with some misgivings.

The law has worked well under the wise management of the Secretary of the Treasury and the Postmaster General, and funds have been allocated to the various States, and buildings have been authorized in places where they were most needed throughout the country without regard to sectional or political affiliation. The Sixty-ninth and Seventieth Congresses will go down in history as having done more to provide sufficient and adequate public buildings to house the employees of our Government and promote the efficiency of the public service than all of the other Congresses combined. The individual members of the Committees on Public Buildings and Grounds of the House and Senate are also entitled to recognition here to-day.

I can not close this brief address on this auspicious occasion without paying a tribute to the memory of my good friend and associate the late Senator Bert M. Fernald, whose labor and sacrifices on the floor of the Senate in the passage of this public-building program entitles him to our praise and recognition. It was no easy task to pilot this great bill safely through the Senate against strong opposition. Senator Fernald was a sick man, and many times he was fighting with his back to the wall; but he brought the bill through and made it possible for us to lay the corner stone of this great structure to-day. Much important legislation relating to the development of Washington, however, has been passed by Congress since the death of Senator Fernald, all of which passed the Senate under the able leadership of Senator HENRY W. KEYES, of New Hampshire, his successor as chairman of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds of the Senate. He is also entitled to recognition for the part he has performed in making Washington the greatest capital in the world.

REMARKS OF GEORGE B. CORTELYOU AT THE LAYING OF THE CORNER STONE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, WASHINGTON, D. C., MONDAY, JUNE 10, 1929

This impressive scene inevitably recalls to me an earlier scene—26 years ago—when, on July 1, 1903, there assembled in my office in the Willard Building, 513 Fourteenth Street NW., a few Government officials and others to witness the formal transfer of a number of bureaus and offices to the new Department of Commerce and Labor, marking the

beginning of that department as a full-fledged executive branch of the Government; later to become the Department of Commerce, with labor constituting a separate department.

The exercises on that occasion were simple and brief. From the short address that I made I quote the following sentence:

"While we can not dedicate a new and imposing structure to the uses of this department, we can at least, and I am sure we all do, dedicate ourselves to the work which Chief Executives have recommended and Congress in its wisdom has set apart to be done."

Now—more than a quarter of a century later—the lack of a "new and imposing structure," to which I referred, is about to be remedied. However long postponed, we are happy that the time has come when the department is to have a home adequate to its needs.

But, however and wherever housed, there has never been any lack of the spirit of dedication to its work on the part of its personnel, from the highest to the lowest. That spirit has carried it to the front rank of the executive departments of the Government and has made it of invaluable service to the people.

In my successors the department has had a long line of distinguished Secretaries. It enjoys the rare distinction of having given to the country a President. It was Mr. Hoover's record as Secretary of Commerce that confirmed the people in the belief they had long entertained in his fitness to assume the great responsibilities of the Presidency—a belief amply justified by the event. The department, as well as the country, is fortunate in having as Chief Executive one who so thoroughly understands its needs and its problems.

Mr. Secretary Lamont, I appreciate deeply the privilege of being here to-day. As the first Secretary of the department over which you preside, I have followed its fortunes with the keenest interest. No one is happier than I that these have been so auspicious. With the completion of the great building that is to rise upon this site, a new era in the history of the Department of Commerce will begin. Those of us who were connected with it in the days of its organization and early development congratulate you on the opportunity for public service that lies before you, and wish you Godspeed.

ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT HOOVER AT THE LAYING OF THE CORNER STONE OF THE NEW DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE BUILDING IN WASHINGTON MONDAY AFTERNOON, JUNE 10, 1929, AT 4 O'CLOCK

On an occasion which so peculiarly marks the progress of this great national institution it is a particular pleasure to welcome those men who, as former Secretaries of Commerce, have contributed to its up-building. And I may perhaps be pardoned for an especial pride on this occasion, having served for seven years in the department and having had some part in the design and initiation of this building. Those who have presided over this department truly appreciate the significance and the inspiration of this occasion. It marks the emergence of the Department of Commerce into full maturity and service.

Setting the corner stone of any great public building in the city of Washington is also a milestone of progress, not only of the Capital but of the Nation as a whole. This building will be not only the largest single public structure in the city, but in its actual floor space it is said to be the largest office building in the world. It represents the most important structure in the new program for better accommodation of our Government and the beautification of our National Capital.

We use to-day the trowel with which President Washington laid the corner stone of the Capitol, 136 years ago. Its use can not but recall the growth of this city and of our country which that period so uniquely represents. When President Washington laid that corner stone, this particular spot was but a swamp traversed by little more than a cow path which led from the beginnings of the Capitol to the beginnings of the White House. Even when, seven years later, the administrative bureaus of the Government were moved from New York and Philadelphia and set up in Washington, they consisted in entire personnel of officials and clerical force, of less than 150 persons. Since that time the administrative functions of the Government have been expanded year by year until they now require twenty times as many officials for each million of people as were required then. While there may be complaints over the expansion in other directions, this department can not be a subject of them for it is devoted solely to aid and foster the development of higher standards of living and comfort of our people.

The beginnings of the idea to create a Department of Commerce are perhaps obscure. There was no provision in the Constitution for any Cabinet officer, department, or bureau. A nation struggling for liberty and freedom naturally gave more thought to provision for fundamental freedom by formulation of law for its protection than to the administration of those laws, but necessarily administration quickly followed.

In advising upon the divisions into which administrative work should be assigned, it is said that Alexander Hamilton proposed the creation of six departments—State, Treasury, War, Justice, Post Office and Trade. But out of economy the last-named department was not created. It was not until 114 years later that the functions which he then described emerged as the Department of Commerce.

As Secretary of the Treasury, however, Hamilton's vision well comprehended the necessities of Federal government activity in support of commerce and industry. Of the bureaus which are now included in the Department of Commerce, those of Patents, Census, Lighthouses and Navigation were established by him in the Treasury. During the hundred years before the founding of the department, other bureaus were created and finally brought together into a homogeneous organization with full cabinet representation under President Roosevelt, and with Mr. Cortelyou as its first Secretary. The 26 years since its foundation have shown an extraordinary expansion and change until the department has evolved into its present impressive size and helpfulness.

And its ideals are clear: That by cooperation and not by compulsion it should seek to assist in maintaining and giving the impulse of progress to commerce and industry in a nation whose successful economic life underlies advancement in every other field.

THE CORNER STONE

The corner stone was placed in the northwest corner of the building at Fifteenth and E Streets.

Inscribed on the stone, which is of Stony Creek granite, are the names of Herbert Hoover, President of the United States; A. W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury; R. P. Lamont, Secretary of Commerce; James A. Wetmore, Acting Supervising Architect of the Treasury; and York and Sawyer, architects. The date on the stone is 1929.

CONTENTS OF CORNER STONE BOX, DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE BUILDING, JUNE 10, 1929

I commend to your thoughtful consideration the contents of this box:

- The Bible.
- The Constitution of the United States.
- United States flag.
- Medallion of President Hoover.
- Impression of Department of Commerce seal.
- Flag of the Secretary of Commerce.
- Annual report of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor for the fiscal year 1903.
- Annual reports of the Secretary of Commerce for the fiscal years 1921–1928, inclusive.
- Booklet descriptive of the organization and activities of the Department of Commerce, as of November 1, 1928.
- Letter of Secretary of the Treasury A. W. Mellon, of June 7, 1929, inclosing small-size one dollar silver certificate of series to be issued about July 10, 1929. (No. A00004001 A.)
- Letter of Postmaster General Walter F. Brown, of June 7, 1929, inclosing ten 2-cent postage stamps of the series issued to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the production of the first incandescent electric lamp invented by Thomas A. Edison. (A copy of the patent granted Mr. Edison for the lamp is inclosed with Patent Office material.)
- Congressional Directory, first session, Seventy-first Congress, May, 1929.

Pamphlets: Reports of President's Conference on Unemployment—1921, 1923, 1924, and 1929; and two volumes of Committee Report on "Recent Economic Changes, 1929."

Floor plans, Department of Commerce Building, first, second, and third floors.

Miniature of trowel used by President Washington in laying the corner stone of the Capitol of the United States on September 18, 1793, and used by President Hoover in laying the corner stone of this building.

- Copy of Washington Evening Star, June 8, 1929.
- Copy of Washington Times, June 8, 1929.
- Copy of Washington News, June 8, 1929.
- Copy of Washington Post, June 10, 1929.
- Copy of Washington Herald, June 10, 1929.
- Copy of New York Times, May 15, 1929 (rag-paper edition).
- Copy of addresses delivered at the laying of this corner stone by President Hoover, Secretary Lamont, Senator Smoot, Representative Elliott, and first Secretary of Commerce and Labor Cortelyou.
- Copy of program of ceremonies of laying of this corner stone.

CONTRIBUTIONS BY BUREAUS AND OFFICES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

AERONAUTICS BRANCH

- Copy of air commerce act of 1926.
- Copy of air commerce regulations of June 1, 1928.
- Copy of requirements for approved type certificates for airplane structures, airplane engines, and airplane propellers, 1928.
- Copy of airport rating regulations, January 1, 1929.
- Copy of report of airway marking committee, January 23, 1929.
- Copy of annual report of the Director of Aeronautics to the Secretary of Commerce for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1928.
- Photographs of typical present-day commercial airplanes.

Airway map of the United States, April 1, 1929.
 Typical airway strip maps, April 15, 1929.
 Copy of an illustrated account of the first successful flight by man with a motor-driven, heavier-than-air machine made by Wilbur and Orville Wright at Kitty Hawk, N. C., December 17, 1903.

RADIO DIVISION

Copy of radio laws, 1914.
 Copy of letter creating radio division under Secretary of Commerce Herbert Hoover.
 Copy of radio act of 1927.
 Copy of radio act of 1910.

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Book, A Century of Population Growth in the United States—1790–1900.
 Abstract of the fourteenth census of the United States, 1920.
 Photographs of first and fourteenth decennial censuses.
 Photographs of fourteenth census report.

BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE

Organization chart, as of February 1, 1929.
 Pamphlet, Practical Aids to the Independent Merchant, January 1, 1929.
 Pamphlet, Practical Aids to American Exporters, 1928.
 Pamphlet, Practical Aids for Domestic Commerce, 1928.
 Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1928.
 Commerce Yearbook, 1928 (2 volumes).

BUREAU OF STANDARDS

Specially prepared pamphlet on the scope, functions, and activities of the Bureau of Standards.
 Miscellaneous publications, papers, and articles.

BUREAU OF FISHERIES

Report of Commissioner of Fisheries, 1872–1873.
 Report of Commissioner of Fisheries, 1927, with appendices.
 Report of Commissioner of Fisheries, 1928.

BUREAU OF LIGHTHOUSES

Book—Lighthouses and Lightships, by George R. Putnam, Commissioner of Lighthouses.
 Report of the Commissioner of Lighthouses for the fiscal year 1923.
 Report of the Commissioner of Lighthouses for the fiscal year 1928.
 Book—Radio Fog Signals and Radio Compass, 1924.
 Pamphlet—Two Hundredth Anniversary of Boston Light, September 25, 1916.

COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

Chart of New York Harbor, 1845.
 Modern chart of New York Harbor, 1929.
 Photostat of Topographic Sheet No. 1, 1834.
 Annual Report of the Director of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, fiscal year 1928.
 Photograph of Coast and Geodetic Building, 1871–1929.

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION

Report of the Commissioner of Navigation, 1889.
 Report of the Commissioner of Navigation, 1928.
 Merchant Marine Statistics, 1928.
 Navigation Laws, 1927.

STEAMBOAT INSPECTION SERVICE

Proceedings, Board of Supervising Inspectors, 1852.
 Annual Report of the Supervising Inspector General, 1928.
 Copy of pilot's license granted to Samuel Clemens (Mark Twain), April 9, 1859.

PATENT OFFICE

Copies of patents issued:
 No. 4, issued to Francis Bailey (the oldest record of the Patent Office), January 29, 1791.
 Telephone, Alexander Graham Bell, March 7, 1876.
 Telegraph, Samuel B. F. Morse, June 20, 1840.
 Cotton gin, Eli Whitney, March 14, 1794.
 Sewing machine, Elias Howe, Jr., September 10, 1846.
 Reaper, Cyrus H. K. McCormick, June 21, 1834.
 Boat-raising device, Abraham Lincoln, May 22, 1849.
 Incandescent electric lamp, Thomas A. Edison, January 27, 1880.
 No. 1,000,000, vehicle tire, Francis H. Holton, August 8, 1911.
 No. 1,500,000, submersible vessel, Simon Lake, July 1, 1924.
 Annual report of the Commissioner of Patents, fiscal year 1928.
 Official Gazette of the Patent Office, issue of June 4, 1929.
 Journal of the Patent Office Society, May, 1929.
 Pamphlet describing Patent Office organization, history, and procedure, May, 1919.
 Copy of radio talk by Commissioner of Patents Thomas E. Roberts, April 13, 1929.

BUREAU OF MINES

First Annual Report of the Director of the Bureau of Mines, fiscal year 1911.

Annual report of the Director of the Bureau of Mines, fiscal year 1928.
 Photographs of mine rescue work.

We hereby certify that the material listed above has been deposited in the copper box to be placed in the corner stone of the building for the United States Department of Commerce.

Committee:

MALCOLM E. KERLIN,
Administrative Assistant to the Secretary.
 E. W. LIBBEY,
Chief Clerk of the Department.
 E. E. HUNT,
Assistant to the Secretary.
 ERNEST PRIEST.

Attest:

ROBERT P. LAMONT,
Secretary of Commerce.

CALENDAR REFORM

Mr. BLOOM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD on calendar reform, accompanied by a chart and also newspaper articles.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. BLOOM. Mr. Speaker, for quite some time there has been much discussion of calendar reform, and I feel that my own relationship to the subject is such that I would like to put the matter as clearly as possible to the Members of Congress.

I have made a thorough study of the whole question and realize how complicated and technical the subject is. Like most of you, I once believed the matter too complex for a layman's understanding. I was under the impression that only scientists could undertake to handle it. But now I know that the difficulties are not insurmountable and that it is the duty of all of us to inform ourselves thoroughly on the subject.

I hope I shall not be likened here to Lord Chesterfield, who wrote his son in 1751 explaining how he succeeded in bringing the House of Lords into line on this question when England was faced with a change in the calendar.

Lord Chesterfield wrote:

I was to bring in this bill which was composed of law jargon and astronomical calculations, to both of which I am an utter stranger. However, it was necessary to make the House think I knew something of the matter, and also to make them believe that they knew something of it themselves, which they do not. So, I resolved to do something better than speak to the purpose, and please them, instead of informing them. This succeeded, and ever will succeed; and many of them said I have made the whole matter very clear to them, when God knows, I had not even attempted it.

THOROUGH STUDY OF CALENDAR

On the contrary, Mr. Speaker, I shall deliberately go directly into the question itself and present all of the facts with the purpose of making them clear to you. I have made an earnest effort to go into every phase of the history and present situation of the calendar working and proposed reform.

I have the honor to be a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House, to which the resolution of my colleague, Mr. PORTER, chairman of the committee, was referred. House Joint Resolution 334 requests the President to "propose the calling of an international conference for the simplification of the calendar or to answer on behalf of the United States an invitation to participate in such conference." The resolution goes on at some length to describe the defects of the present calendar and points out the advantages of a new type of 13-month 28-day calendar, which has recently become known as the "Eastman Plan." Three pages of my colleague's resolution are devoted to the discussion of calendar difficulties and possible improvements in detail, and it is these three pages that will require a complete presentation of my differing viewpoint.

PROPOSERS STRESSED BUSINESS ADVANTAGES

Our Committee on Foreign Affairs spent many sessions hearing witnesses who described the advantages of the newly proposed calendar and we also heard many who represented the opposite viewpoint.

Of those who came as protagonists for the 13-month plan, practically all pointed out the business and commercial advantages. In fact, it may truthfully be said that the greatest arguments in behalf of the new plan are the benefits to transactions in commerce, bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing. Nearly all of the opponents were representatives of various religious denominations who appeared before the committee to point out how harmful the adoption of any 13-month plan would be to their religion. Because of this, the belief has spread that "business is in favor of the Eastman plan calendar and religion is against it"—an entirely erroneous idea.

NOT ALL OPPOSITION RELIGIOUS

I can easily understand how such an idea would spread, but, Mr. Speaker, I wish to call your attention to the fact that numerous arguments in opposition to the plan were brought before our committee which were not of a religious character. Likewise, I wish to bring to the notice of my colleagues the fact that when a committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States had this matter under consideration, the majority, it is true, were in favor of the change, but the minority—also sensible business men—rendered a report which should be given attention at this time, because the belief has spread that the chamber of commerce and all successful business organizations are wholeheartedly behind the new plan. I quote from the minority report signed by the members of that special committee of the chamber and will likewise point out to you that thousands of other business men object to the new proposal.

The minority report of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States reads:

The urgency toward a change in the Gregorian calendar comes to the chamber out of a reference by the International Chamber of Commerce, following the interest of the sponsoring committee of the League of Nations. It is one of those propositions which, apparently in no way taxing any one nation at the expense of another and having no political character which might offend, has had an easy launching. It excites the enthusiasm of individuals with minds given to logical expression, and once launched readily embraces the cordial support of well-meaning people who unthinkingly commit themselves to the perpetration of a nuisance. Most questions passed upon by this body relate to questions of fact, but this is peculiarly one in which its advocates are willing to pronounce themselves, offhand, without, we believe duly calculating the implications.

WOULD PROVE ANNOYANCE TO MILLIONS

Generally speaking, the civilized world does now possess, or is rapidly coming to possess, a calendar enjoying substantial uniformity. The infliction of a new calendar having radical departures from the present, or attempting to improve it, would mean annoyance to millions of people, would bring great discomfiture to great sects which view the present calendar with religious loyalty, and would offer nothing of substantial value to any single business which that business can not enjoy now, if it will.

The daily use of the calendar vitally concerns the intimate habits and views of vast millions of people in this country. The proposal to agitate a reform in the calendar as presented has no popular backing worth mentioning. It comes to this chamber with the studied support of but few people. A large group has been circularized, and, as often happens with catchy ideas, a great many people, many of them of business prominence, are giving this proposal their indorsement, without deep thought. We have not learned that these people are giving else but lip service toward the furtherance of the idea, though apparently a considerable sum of money is being spent to launch it.

SUBJECT NOT A TIMELY ONE

With this in mind, we are opposed to the recommendations of the committee which, we believe, should not at the present time have the encouragement of the chamber. Furthermore, we are opposed to the last recommendation which would seek to encourage our Government taking part in a conference on a subject in which the great body of this country not only have a vital concern but have as yet evinced no deep-seated interest. When the people themselves, through their accredited representatives, have been led to take an interest in this matter, it may be time for the chamber to bestow its consideration. Popular interest will be our warrant. Certainly there is no great business need for it. We do not believe the subject is a timely one.

However enthusiastic the proponents of the proposed change may seem to be, general business has little interest. Those who wish to use a system of accounting other than that based upon the present months are now doing so. Business, as such, should be careful not to intrude upon matters peculiarly of private concern as well as being interwoven with custom of long standing, unless a change is of transcending importance to business itself. The chamber of commerce can well avoid taking any step to commit itself in this matter.

Mr. Speaker, there are approximately 120,000,000 people in the United States and I sincerely doubt whether there are so many as a thousand who earnestly desire the change of the calendar under which civilization has been working for several centuries.

AN EDITOR'S VIEWPOINT

A well-known editor of one of our daily newspapers has expressed this idea humorously but to the point:

The average citizen does not hesitate to croak and complain about the things with which he is dissatisfied. He is not inclined to suffer any grievance, real or imaginary, in silence, but how often do you find

anybody complaining about the calendar. We hear complaints about practically everything else—the weather, taxes, the high cost of living, inefficient government, the local baseball team, street paving, and the low quality of peanuts being sold, but when do you ever hear the enraged taxpayer stand up on his hind legs and complain because April has not as many days as July.

Mr. Speaker, because of the general impression that religious groups have presented the most serious objections to the proposed calendar reform, I wish to bring these objections to your attention in the fairest possible way. We must respect every religious denomination in our country and we must not feel that a minority group deserves less consideration than a large denomination, at the hands of those who are attempting "to bring about the advancement of business or science!" Too much is spoken about tolerance and too little about true respect for other religions. I would like my colleagues of the House to understand the objections of some of the religious groups and to realize the very important fact that when all of the details of this calendar reform are understood by leaders in every denomination, there will be a hue and outcry from sources unexpected. To-day the opponents of the bill may seem to be religious minorities, but to-morrow they will be joined spontaneously by almost every group and sect of religion in America.

In the meantime, Mr. Speaker, I urge you to note the following memorial which was offered to the Congress of the United States by official representatives of the Seventh-Day Adventist denomination. Its reasoning is clear-cut and will interest you, even though it does not represent your own point of view:

WHY ADVENTISTS ARE OPPOSED

We object to the submitted plan for the following reasons:

1. Because it interferes with the ancient religious customs and traditions of the various religious bodies for the sake of commercial advantage. We are not opposed to calendar changes, provided such changes preserve the ancient and divine arrangements of the fixed days of the week. The weekly cycle ordained by the Creator in the very beginning of time, according to the Biblical record, has never been altered, although changes have been made in the calendar from time to time. The days of the months have been changed to establish the correct length of the year, but never in all history is there a single record to be found (with the exception of France for a short period during its reign of terror) where the original week has been changed.

Economy and commercial advantage are important elements in the business life of a nation, but mercenary gain and progress are not the most important considerations that enter into life. The claims of God upon the soul, and the ancient customs and sanctions of religion, which were divinely ordained for all time to come, hold a far more sacred sway over the conscience of God's faithful children than any commercial consideration of the highest value can possibly hold whenever the spiritual and temporal come into open conflict. Civil government should never attempt to interfere in the free exercise of the conscience in religious matters, nor should it merely for the sake of facilitating business alter by human legislation religious customs established by divine authority.

WOULD NULLIFY THE SABBATH

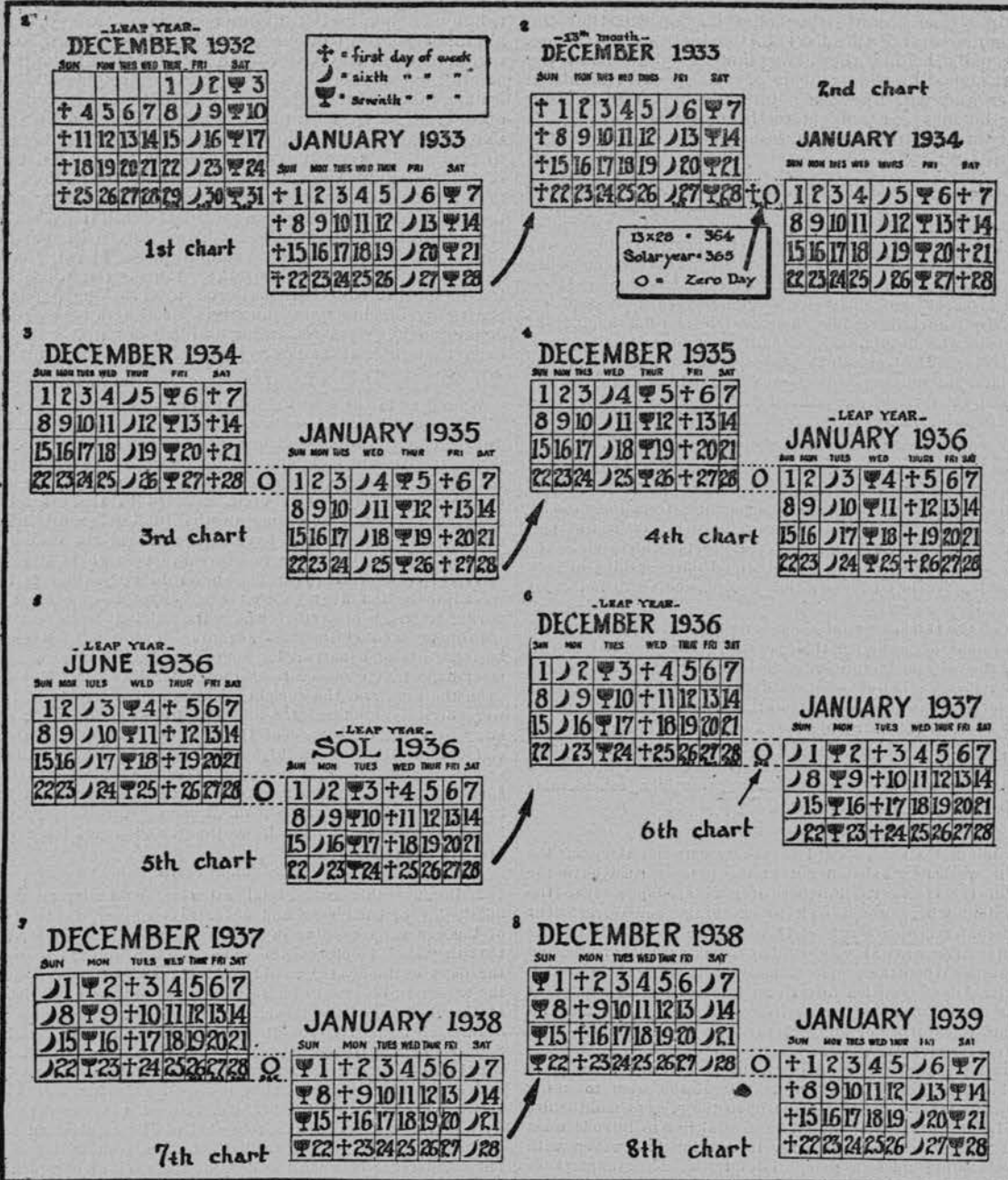
2. Because this commercial calendar, which proposes to drop the 365th day of each year and an extra leap-year day every fourth year of the general reckoning of time as nameless zero days, and stipulates that they shall be observed as extra holidays and not be reckoned among the days of the week, would not only make Sunday, the first day of the week now observed conscientiously by millions of Christians in honor, as they believe, of the resurrection of Christ, a moveable and therefore a farcical memorial, but it would also, if followed, nullify the holy Sabbath of the God of heaven, the original seventh day of the week, which He commanded to be observed forever in honor of His creative and redemptive power. This proposed calendar makes no difference between the holy and the profane, between the sacred and the common days of the week, and thus robs God of His rightful authority to make and set apart holy days as distinct from secular days. God Himself put a difference between the days of the week upon which secular labor and business might be transacted, and the seventh day of the week which He hallowed, sanctified, and blessed. The divine law says, "The Lord blessed the seventh day." God's blessing on that specific day made it entirely different from the other days of the week, and the obligation to observe the seventh day of the week as holy time was strictly enforced by divine commandment, and God has never delegated to any human authority the prerogative to change His divine institution.

While the children of Israel wandered in the wilderness, God performed a threefold miracle on every seventh day of the week for a period of 40 years to teach His children that He Himself made a difference between the secular days of the week and the holy Sabbath, which was to be commemorated forever as the memorial of His created works. What God has so significantly set apart as "holy" should not be lightly esteemed by man as a thing of naught.

CALENDAR CHART

Showing—*a.* The “Wandering Sabbath,” *b.* Accumulation, in six years, of seven
“blank-days,” equaling one week

Planned and Designed by SOL BLOOM



HOW SABBATH AND SUNDAY WOULD WANDER THROUGH THE WEEK

The above chart describes a plan for calendar revision that would involve a "blank day" at the end of each year, thus causing the Sabbath of the Jews and Sabbath-keeping Christians and the Sunday of first-day Christians to wander backward through the week. By noting the symbols for these days—the seven-branched candlestick for the Sabbath and the cross for Sunday—the resulting migration of these days may easily be followed through the years.

Thus, the year, 1933, would have the new calendar start the first of 1933, when the year normally begins on Sunday. Thus during that year the true order of the days of the week would be preserved, for Sunday is of course the first day of the week. But 13 months of 28 days each would give us only 364 days, instead of the 366 we need, for the year. We would rest on Saturday night, December 31, 1933, expecting to wake up to greet a Sunday morning. But no, the new calendar would make this a blank day,

not reckoned in the count of the week. We would skip that one day and start in the second day—known as Sunday, January 1, 1934—to begin the count of the week again. This results, as the chart indicates, in making the true order of the days drop back one in 1934, Sunday coming on "Saturday" and the Sabbath coming on "Friday."

In leap year an additional blank day is added at the end of June. Thus every leap year the true order of Sunday, Sabbath falls two days, the year day the first half and another day the second half of the year. (Sol, Latin for "sun," is the name proposed for the extra month.) Any plan that incorporates the "blank-day" principle would produce the above migratory effect upon the holy days of the various religious bodies. (The Moslem may note the effect upon his holy day by following the path of the crescent symbol through this chart.)

TRAMPLES RELIGIOUS RIGHTS

3. Because the proposed calendar as set forth in the plan of the joint resolution, if made effective by law, would trample upon the religious rights of all Sabbatharians and would inevitably lead to the persecution of all nonconformists. Under our compulsory school laws the children of Sabbatharians would be compelled to attend public school on their Sabbath days, or the parents would be subjected to fines and imprisonment. This proposed legislation would, in fact, destroy the religious freedom the Sabbatharian now enjoys in sending his children to Sabbath school and church on the particular day he regards as holy. The proposed plan would completely demoralize and disarrange the normal educational, professional, business, and industrial activities of conscientious Sabbath keepers, since under the proposed calendar the Sabbath would fall each successive year on a different day of the week.

4. Because, while it may be possible for astronomers, historians, chronologists, and observers of anniversaries, memorial days, birth-days, wedding days, etc., to work out, with considerable extra effort, their true dates in terms of the proposed calendar, yet to your petitioners the problem is one of conscientious conviction based on a fixed weekly memorial established by divine authority, which therefore can not be changed by any individual or by any constituted human authority.

MILLIONS ARE AFFECTED

5. Because, if religion is exempt from the jurisdiction of civil authority, much less can the legislative body exalt its mandates above the authority of God, and trample upon the sacred convictions of its conscientious citizens. The Sabbatharians who have suffered and sacrificed unto blood in all past ages in their loyalty to God's divine commandment to keep the true Sabbath holy and to preserve it from being lost from one generation to another without a break in its continued observance, can not be expected to surrender their sacred heritage and their religious conviction now. There are millions of orthodox Jews and hundreds of thousands of orthodox Christians who still observe the ancient Sabbath, and they will continue as they have done aforetime in spite of any human laws to the contrary. If Seventh-Day Adventists, Seventh-day Baptists, and the Jews should follow the migratory Sabbath as proposed in the new calendar, they would vitiate every reason for their existence as Sabbatharians. It is inconceivable that these conscientious people will now surrender their religious convictions for the sake of mercenary gain. This proposed change would necessitate the bringing in of two calendars, and would result in confusion and division where there is now peace and harmony. The conscientious Sabbatharians would properly refuse to follow the migratory Sabbath as he would still observe the seventh day of the unbroken weekly cycle, and so, in 1934 the Sabbatharian would observe the seventh day of the original week on Friday; in 1935 on Thursday, and in 1936, it being leap year he would be compelled to observe it on Wednesday and Tuesday according to the reckoning of the new calendar, if it is adopted and made effective by 1933 as is contemplated in the joint resolution.

For the reasons herein presented, we earnestly protest against the changes suggested in the calendar as proposed in the Porter joint resolution.

RELIGION VITAL IN LIFE

Mr. Speaker, such reasoning is not to be thrust aside without due consideration on the part of Members of Congress. Religion is a vital thing in the life of some people, thank God, and wherever it exists in earnest and sincere form it is the duty of the Government to see to it that it is fostered and encouraged and that no obstacles are placed in the way of those who have conscientious scruples. Remember also that the objection to a system which would affect the worship of the Sabbath is not basically one that is founded on utilitarian consideration; it arises out of a deep religious conviction—a conviction for which thousands of earnest souls have suffered in past centuries—even accepting martyrdom. Such religious observances must not only be tolerated but respected, and it is the duty of my colleagues in the House to thoroughly investigate the effects of changing the calendar and to weigh the social and religious harm resultant, as against the possible commercial benefits.

Mr. Speaker, the statement I made a little while ago may seem to you exaggerated, but I insist that it is strictly within the bounds of the truth: When leaders of other denominations realize the facts of this calendar change they, too, will rise in arms and object as strenuously as have the observers of the seventh-day Sabbath. Tens of millions of Christians who now worship on the first day of the week—the commonly called Lord's Day—have but to understand that the new calendar will necessitate their worshipping on other days than the real Sunday to cause them to battle boldly also for the protection of the original holy Sabbath.

WIDESPREAD OPPOSITION DEVELOPING

I am not speaking from mere theory, Mr. Speaker. We have during the past few months been in consultation or correspondence with some of the leading bishops and dignitaries of

various Christian denominations, and I know whereof I speak when I declare that practically all Christian denominations will stand in opposition to any new calendar which does not provide for Christian worship on the Lord's Day—the first day of the week as it is now observed.

In almost every instance these ecclesiastics have at first favored the 13-month 28-day calendar, but when they studied the question more thoroughly and realized that it is impossible to change the present calendar without moving the day of worship to a different day of the week every year, they voiced their objections and stated that they will be ready to speak out publicly in accordance with their changed belief. This question is not yet understood generally and therefore many favor it until they comprehend just what the change will mean to their own religion.

I say this, because I wish you gentlemen to realize that the protests are not limited to a few small denominations. I sincerely feel that Congress will hear the thanks of millions of citizens in this country when it is realized that we have not permitted the trampling under foot for commercial purposes of that which is considered sacred by so many citizens of our country.

CONSTITUTIONAL OBJECTION

Now, Mr. Speaker, you may be aware of the fact that when this proposal was being discussed before the Foreign Affairs Committee, I suggested that in truth we had no right to be considering the question at all. I sincerely believe that I was correct in my statement at that time, and I wish to reiterate my constitutional objection to the whole proposition.

The following are the four points of order which I presented against this House Joint Resolution 334:

(1) There is no rule of the House of Representatives authorizing the Committee on Foreign Affairs, or any other committee of the House or of the Senate, to report or even consider legislation affecting a change in the calendar.

(2) There is no provision of the Constitution authorizing Congress to legislate on the subject of changing the calendar.

NOTE.—Article X of the Constitution.

(3) Congress is positively forbidden by the Constitution from making any law respecting any establishment of religion or any law that would prohibit the free exercise of religion. Legislation changing the date of the Sabbath surely affects the religion of hundreds of millions of people, and would positively interfere with the free exercise thereof.

(4) There is no power given to Congress by the Constitution to pass any law that will alter or nullify the laws of any State of the Union.

VIOLATION OF STATE RIGHTS

In taking up these four points in the reverse order I wish to emphasize the fact that the Federal Government is not empowered to prescribe changes in the calendar for the States. It could only make its law effective in the District of Columbia, the Territories, and Territorial possessions of the United States. A situation strictly analogous to this is the one in which people speak of national legal holidays, yet realizing well that there are, strictly speaking, no national legal holidays in the United States; not even the Fourth of July.

The Federal Government has no constitutional power to prescribe legal holidays in the various States. It can make holidays legal only in the District of Columbia and in the Territories. Even the presidential proclamation designating a day of thanksgiving each year does not make that day a national legal holiday. For commercial purposes the Federal Government, by various acts of Congress, has recognized Labor Day, Christmas, New Year's Day, Washington's Birthday, Memorial Day, and the Fourth of July as public holidays. That is as far as the Federal Government can go. There is no general statute on the subject. Sometimes the term "national legal holiday" is loosely applied to holidays such as some of those mentioned above, which have been made legal holidays in every State and in the District of Columbia and all the Territories, and which are therefore, in one sense, both national and legal.

STATES NOT OBLIGATED TO ADOPT CHANGE

By analogy the same reasoning will apply to proposed changes in the calendar. Even if the Federal Government should pass the act legalizing the 13-month calendar, not a single State would be under obligation to make the change.

The same situation would apply to any attempt of the Federal Government to reverse the calendar. At the present time each State has the privilege of regulating time in its own way. As a matter of fact the States have in general delegated this privilege to the various municipalities. It is, for instance, a well known fact to all of you that any city can decide whether it shall utilize daylight-saving time or not. By the same token each city could call what is generally known as noon "3

o'clock" or "6 o'clock" or any other time. In other words, Mr. Speaker, the regulation of time is entirely within the jurisdiction of bodies outside of the Federal Government and the latter can do nothing to alter or nullify the laws of any State of the Union.

Some State legislatures have already exercised their power in this calendar question and introduced bills providing for the 13-month calendar. This, however, is folly, because if these States should adopt the new calendar, the worst kind of confusion would result. Different dates, different days of the week and even different months would prevail at the same time.

How would it be, for example, if in New York it would be Tuesday, May 2, and in New Jersey, across the river, the calendar would read Friday, April 27?

NEW YORK'S BILL RECENTLY INTRODUCED

On January 18, 1929, a bill was introduced into the Assembly of the State of New York entitled:

An act amending Section 50 of the general construction law as to time, use of standard, making 364 days in one year divided in 13 calendar months of 28 days each.

The bill reads:

SECTION 1. Section fifty of the general construction law is hereby amended to read as follows. Time shall continue to be computed in this state according to the [Gregorian or] *new style*. The first day of each year after the year [seventeen hundred and fifty-two] *nineteen hundred and thirty* is the first day of January, according to such style. So that each year shall contain three hundred and sixty-four days divided into thirteen months of twenty-eight days each.

2. Section fifty-seven of this act is hereby repealed.

3. This act shall take effect immediately.

In the State of Oregon a resolution pertaining to this subject was introduced on January 21, 1929.

Mr. Speaker, can you imagine the confusion that would prevail if one of these bills or any bill similar to them were approved by Congress and an attempt was made to have them put into effect?

HISTORY OF CALENDAR CHANGES

I call this to your attention particularly because I wish to emphasize two important facts. On the one hand, it indicates the absolute correctness of my point of order that there is no power given to Congress by the Constitution to pass any law that will alter or nullify the laws of any State of the Union; and also because, if calendar changes were attempted according to the correct method and regulations of State procedure, indescribable confusion would result.

I wish to call your attention now, Mr. Speaker, to the whole situation affected by the calendar changes that are contemplated. You realize, of course, that this is not the first time that so-called improvements to our present method of reckoning time have been suggested. Since time immemorial, men have felt that the current form of calendar was complicated and unwieldy and many attempts were made to improve it. The present method of measuring time is known as the Gregorian calendar, named in honor of Pope Gregory XIII who, in 1582, revised the calendar. He came as near perfection as is possible, I believe.

NOT AN EASY TASK

To devise a calendar adapted to the needs of mankind is not an easy task. It must contain the day, the month, and the year which are natural divisions measured by alternating light and darkness, by the waxing and waning of the moon, and by the recurring seasons. The difficulty of harmonizing these elements is at once apparent when it is considered that the number of days in a month or year, or of months in a year, in each case includes a fraction.

The sidereal day, or time of a complete rotation of the earth on its axis, as measured by the apparent passage of the fixed stars, is a constant period, and subject to no changes that man can discover. It is 3 minutes and 55.909435 seconds shorter than the mean or average solar days, so that it would not do for a standard day because its beginning would, in the course of the year, have occupied every hour of the natural day.

The solar day is measured by the apparent passage of the sun from the meridian of one day to the meridian of the next. The duration of this day is affected by the elliptical orbit of the earth, the inclination of its axis, and the perturbations of the planets. Though subject to fluctuations from these causes, observation has determined that year to year a constant average of length is maintained. This average or mean solar day has been adopted as the unit or standard of astronomical and civil time, and is arbitrarily divided into 24 hours and subdivided into minutes and seconds. Observation has shown that the noon or meridian of a natural or solar day may occur 14½

minutes sooner, or 16½ minutes later than midday of mean solar or common clock time.

YEAR ALSO SUBJECT TO CHANGE

The solar year is also subject to slight changes caused by the attraction of other planets, hence the mean solar year has been adopted as a standard to which the calendar must conform as nearly as possible. Its length has been found to be 365.24224 days, which being fractional requires the addition of a day from time to time to the year of 365 days to keep the seasons in the same portion of the calendar.

Our present calendar is a growth, which may be traced back to 738 B. C., when Romulus introduced the Roman calendar, in which the year comprised 304 days, divided into 10 months, described as follows: March, the first month, was named in honor of Mars, the god of war. The name of the second month, April, was derived from aperire, to open, as the month in which the earth opened for new fruit. May, the third month, was so called in honor of Maia, the goddess of marriages. Quintilis was then the fifth month, Sextilis the sixth, our September the seventh, October the eighth, November the ninth, and December the tenth. During the reign of Julius Caesar Quintilis was changed to July at the suggestion of Mark Antony and subsequently Caesar Augustus, not to be outdone by Julius, gave the place of Sextilis to August.

But this year of 304 days did not agree with the solar year of 365 days or the lunar year of 354 days, nor did it recur at any fixed season. In 713 B. C., to correct this error, Numa Pompilius added two months—January and February—to the year, fixing its beginning at the winter solstice. This made the year consist of 354 days, or 12 lunar months, to which an additional one was added every two or three years. As Numa's calendar was not based on a knowledge of the true length of the year, the error arising from it accumulated as the years went by and began to confuse the seasons. In Julius Caesar's time, for example, spring came about the 1st of January.

REFORMED BY CÆSAR

This confusion led to the reformation of the calendar by Cæsar in the year 46 B. C. Sosigenes, an Alexandrian astronomer and mathematician, was sent for, who made calculations showing there was a discrepancy of about 80 days in the old reckoning. Cæsar then decreed that the year 46 B. C. should have 445 days, and that the year 45 B. C. should commence on the first day of the new moon following the winter solstice, which date was to be the 1st day of January. The year 46 B. C. with its 445 days was well named "the year of confusion." In the Julian calendar thus established, each fourth year was known as a leap-year or bissextile, because, instead of adding an extra day to February, as we do now, the 25th day of February was duplicated.

The error in the Julian calendar is (365.25—365.24224) 0.00776 of a day per year, and in 129 years it would amount to one day.

In 1582 the error from this and other causes amounted to 10 days. Pope Gregory XIII undertook to rectify the error. After consulting with ecclesiastics, princes, and mathematicians, the plan finally adopted was that proposed by the astronomer Lullius, and in accordance therewith a brief was issued decreeing that after October 4, 1582, 10 days should be omitted, so that the next day should be the 15th instead of the 5th.

THE CHANGE TO THE GREGORIAN

The following illustration shows clearly the change from the Julian to the Gregorian calendar.

1582 A. D.		OCTOBER					1582 A. D.
Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	Sat.	
	1	2	3	4	<u>15</u>	<u>16</u>	
<u>17</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>23</u>	
<u>24</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>29</u>	<u>30</u>	
<u>31</u>							

(Numerals are Julian calendar dates. Underscored numerals, Gregorian calendar dates)

The above proves that the change did not interfere in any way with the continuity of the days of the week or the free running week. The change was adopted by Spain, Portugal,

and Italy as decreed by Gregory XIII, on Friday, October 5, 1582. Instead of writing Friday the 5th, they wrote the 15th. It made no break in the weekly cycle, only in the dates of the month when the 10 days were dropped out. The next day after the change was effected was Saturday, but this Saturday became the 16th instead of the 6th of October.

FRANCE ADOPTS CHANGE

France waited till December of the same year, 1582, and it adopted the change in the calendar by calling the 10th of December the 20th, as indicated below:

1582 A. D.		DECEMBER					1582 A. D.
Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	Sat.	
			1	2	3	4	
5	6	7	8	9	<u>20</u>	<u>21</u>	
<u>22</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>28</u>	
<u>29</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>31</u>					

(Numerals are Julian calendar dates. Underscored numerals, Gregorian calendar dates)

Again it will be noticed that the continuity of week days or the running week was not disrupted when France dropped the 10 days out of her calendar in the month of December. The change was again made on Friday, but it was Friday the 20th instead of Friday the 10th. The dates of the month were changed but not the days of the weekly cycle.

ADOPTED BY ENGLAND IN 1752

England and her colonies adopted the Gregorian calendar 170 years later, in 1752. By that time it was necessary to drop 11 days instead of 10 days. An act of Parliament stated that September 3 should be called September 14. The change was made on a Thursday, as the following illustrates:

1752 A. D.		SEPTEMBER					1752 A. D.
Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	Sat.	
		1	2	<u>14</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>16</u>	
<u>17</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>23</u>	
<u>24</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>29</u>	<u>30</u>	

The above chart explains why we celebrate George Washington's Birthday on February 22, although he was born on February 11. The dropping of 11 days in the calendar during his lifetime makes that difference of 11 days.

England and her colonies (and at that time the United States was a British colony) in dropping out the 11 days again preserved the weekly cycle as all previous nations had done who adopted the Gregorian calendar. The 2d of September was followed by the 14th, and everybody in the English possessions wrote Thursday, September 14, 1752, instead of Thursday, September 3. The date of the month was changed but not the day of the week. The 2d of September was Wednesday, and the next day was Thursday, the 14th of September. It would have been Thursday in either case, whether the change had been made or not. All these changes which were made by different nations at different times did not in a single instance disarrange the weekly cycle between the nations which changed from the Julian calendar to the Gregorian and those which did not. The days of the week were the same in each nation after the change was made as they were before. The dates of the month were different but not the days of the week.

GREECE WAITED 341 YEARS

Turkey, Russia, Rumania, Serbia, and Greece continued using the Julian calendar until just a few years ago. Turkey adopted the Gregorian calendar in 1917, Soviet Russia in 1918, Rumania and Serbia in 1919, and Greece in 1923. Greece had waited just 341 years before it adopted the Gregorian calendar. By this

time it became necessary to drop 13 days out of the reckoning. The following calendar shows how it affected the monthly dates and how the days of the week were preserved intact in dropping the 13 days out of the reckoning.

JULIAN CALENDAR

1923 A. D.		SEPTEMBER					1923 A. D.
Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	Sat.	
					1	2	
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	

STARTING GREGORIAN CALENDAR

1923 A. D.		OCTOBER					1923 A. D.
Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	Sat.	
(1 to 13 inclusiv dropped at this time; thus month started on 14th)							
<u>14</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>20</u>	
<u>21</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>27</u>	
<u>28</u>	<u>29</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>31</u>				

(Numerals are Julian calendar dates. Underscored numerals are Gregorian calendar dates)

Greece made the change on a Sunday, and instead of calling it Sunday, October 1 according to the Julian calendar, the Greeks called it Sunday, October 14, according to the Gregorian calendar. They went to sleep on Saturday night, September 30, according to the Julian calendar, and woke up Sunday morning, October 14, according to the Gregorian. Dropping the 13 days did not alter the days of the week but only the dates of the month of October. In all the changes made in the calendar by all the nations, care was taken to preserve the continuity of the weekly cycle.

NO CASE WHERE DAY WAS SKIPPED

I have deliberately gone into detail to show you that in all past changes of the calendar there has been no case where a day was "skipped." When people look superficially at the history of the calendar changes they may get the impression that the Julian transformation or the Gregorian adjustment necessitated a change in succession of the days of the week. But that this is an erroneous impression I must stress again, because so many important newspapers criticized me when I opposed the Eastman plan.

For instance, the Washington Post had an editorial on December 31, 1928, which is typical of the misapprehension of other editors. I would ask you to observe in the following editorial how different the recitation of so-called facts are from the presentation which I have just given you involving the history of the calendar changes. The Post editorial of that date read as follows:

CALENDAR CHANGES

Representative SOL BLOOM, of New York, has taken the lead in the opposition that is developing toward the adoption of a simplified calendar. He says that the reformed calendar would prevent the fixed recurrence of Sundays and certain religious holidays and "would mean utter chaos" for Jews, Christians, Mohammedans, and others. "There are certain difficulties in our present system of timekeeping which should be eliminated," he says, "and I am heartily in favor of having the President take the initiative now in calling an international conference with this in view. However, the substitute plan for a new calendar which is now broached by Mr. George Eastman, of Rochester, is a proposal which I must resist."

Mr. Bloom's objection centers in the so-called zero days—days that would be assigned to no month, but which must be inserted into the

new calendar for the purpose of making it synchronize with the solar year. A zero day once a year, he asserts, would serve to move the true Sabbath back one day each year. In 1933, the year it is planned to put the new calendar into effect, the Jewish Sabbaths would fall as they should, on Saturdays, but in 1934 they would fall on Friday.

If the present calendar is to be looked upon as accurately registering true days of the week, there is much to be said in favor of Mr. Bloom's argument. Consideration of its history, however, leads to the conclusion that the present calendar does not register true days.

Julius Cæsar, in B. C. 45, reformed the Roman calendar so that thereafter every fourth year should contain 366 days, and all other years 365 days. The intercalary day was introduced by counting twice the sixth day before the kalends of March. He also changed the beginning of the year from the first day of March to the first of January. The average length of the Julian year is therefore 365½ days, which, however, is too long by 11 minutes and 14 seconds. This would accumulate in 400 years to about three days. In A. D. 1582, the Gregorian calendar was introduced by Pope Gregory XIII, with the view of keeping the equinox to the same day of the year. Only such centennial years as were thenceforward divisible by 400 contained 366 days.

The length of the mean Gregorian year, therefore, may be set down at 365 days, 5 hours, 49 minutes and 12 seconds, and the discrepancy amounts to but one day in 3,000 years. The Gregorian calendar was not accepted by England and her colonies until 1752, when the rule for Easter Day was established and the equinox occurred on March 21. September 3, 1752, was called September 14, and at the same time the commencement of the legal year was changed from March 25 to January 1, so that the year 1751 lost the months of January and February and the first 24 days of March. The Gregorian calendar was not adopted by Turkey until 1917, by the Soviet until 1918, by Rumania until 1919, and by Greece and the Greek Church until 1923.

Jews and Christians marked their religious days by the faulty Julian calendar through many years after the more reliable Gregorian calendar had been introduced. But even the latter is not perfect. Because of the error it contains, it does not register true days, and even though the error is almost infinitesimal it stands in the same light as the so-called zero day contemplated in the Eastman calendar.

There is no reason to assume that there is, or could be, such a thing as a "true" day of the week. After all, particularly in view of the several upheavals the present calendar has survived, the celebration of certain days apart from others is governed by custom and tradition. The new calendar would not affect the celebration of religious holidays any more than the Gregorian calendar did. Even under the calendar now in use it will be necessary ultimately to insert an extra day for the purpose of "catching up," which would have just as much effect upon recurring religious holidays as the so-called zero day to which Mr. Bloom objects.

NO CHANGES AFFECTED THE DAY OF THE WEEK

Mr. Speaker, if you have followed me carefully in my earlier presentation it will be unnecessary for me to point out again the mistake which was made in this editorial and which is so commonly made by others. The claim that "the present calendar does not register true days of the week" and that the changes made in the calendar by Julius Cæsar and by Pope Gregory XIII "stand in the same light as the so-called zero day contemplated in the Eastman calendar" are clearly unfounded. All historic and astronomical facts bear proof that none of the changes made at any time in the calendar by Ptolemy, Julius Cæsar, Augustus Cæsar, or Pope Gregory XIII affected the days of the weekly cycle but only the days of the months and the days of the yearly cycle. As reliable an authority as the Encyclopedia Britannica states (page 664 in article called "Calendar," under "Week"):

The week is a period of seven days, having no reference whatever to the celestial motions—a circumstance to which it owes its unalterable uniformity. Although it did not enter into the calendar of the Greeks, and was not introduced at Rome till after the reign of Theodosius, it has been employed from time immemorial in almost all eastern countries—and those who reject the mosaic recital will be at a loss, as Delambre remarks, to assign to it an origin having much semblance of probability.

The days of the weekly cycle have never been disturbed in any calendar changes which have been made. The Jewish race which has been strict in its observance of the seventh day Sabbath as long as history can recall, has never altered its observance of the Sabbath day on the seventh day of the week.

The proposed blank-day plan in the Eastman calendar, as submitted in the resolution I am now discussing, is the first plan that ever suggested a change in the weekly cycle. This plan would make the Sabbath day as well as Sunday a migratory day through the weekly cycle each year, and would in reality make the holy days, which are now definitely fixed, merely fictitious days, robbed of their original religious significance.

QUOTES NEW TESTAMENT

This is not a notion limited to Jewish acceptance. The New Testament states that Jesus rose "upon the first day of the week," and that the day preceding His resurrection was "the Sabbath day according to the commandment." If the day before "the first day of the week" was "the Sabbath day according to the commandment" which God anciently delivered to His people and which the Jewish race has continuously observed, we have positive proof that the present seventh day of the week is the same seventh day of the week it was at the time of Jesus, and as it was at the time the fourth commandment was included in the decalogue at Mount Sinai.

Now, Mr. Speaker, the question may have arisen in your mind as to just what differences it will make whether the religious Sabbath is observed on one day of the week or another. In my opinion the measuring of time is not important in itself, but, because of what it involves in our lives.

To have any value a calendar must possess, above all things, the virtue of continuity.

The calendar which omits an occasional day or two, obviously, is worthless for the primary purpose for which a calendar was devised—a means of reckoning time accurately.

True, the omitted day is not literally lost. The sun rises and sets. The hours pass. We live that period.

IT REALLY IS A LOST DAY

Yet, if the calendar disregards it, it is a lost day in so far as that calendar is concerned. The very fact that such a day has passed and that we have failed to count it, throws all our chronological calculations, past and future, into confusion.

The third day from any given event is the third day, even though we refuse to recognize the intervening day, and call the third day the second. Just so with every succeeding day.

All of which might seem a superfluous line of reasoning, were it not for the fact that a new calendar is offered to us—indeed, it is proposed to force it upon us by world-wide legislative enactment—which would create precisely the situation suggested above.

It is a proposal, too, not lacking in certain plausibility, at first glance. On closer examination, I believe that its inherent inconsistencies speak for themselves.

The most apparent of the difficulties the proposed new system of chronological reckoning must involve is in its application to our everyday affairs.

MANY WOULD REFUSE TO ACCEPT CHANGE

If, for example, we live through a week of time—Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday—and on Saturday night raise the question, "What day do we observe next, as Sunday," the natural answer is, "Tomorrow"—and it will be very difficult to convince most of us that "to-morrow" is a "zero" day, and that Monday is Sunday, and should be observed accordingly.

In fact, it does not strain the imagination to assume that great numbers of devout observers of the Christian "Lord's Day" will refuse to be convinced—that they will continue to observe as Sunday the same day that they have been taught to regard as Sunday, from the dawn of the Christian era, and to treat Monday as Monday and the rest of the days of the week as they always have treated them since the memory of man runneth not to the contrary.

Supporting legislation to rearrange—or disarrange—the calendar, in all probability simply will add to the situation's difficulties, by giving official sanction to a chronological change of such character as to render western civilization's day of worship a variable date, drifting ever backward through each succeeding week as the years elapse—and why? For a matter of commercial convenience, or hoped-for convenience.

WANDERING SABBATHS

The variableness of Easter has long been recognized as an inconvenience, not only from the standpoint of the Christian churches, but as a commercial proposition as well.

What, then, shall we say of a "Wandering Sabbath," or a "Floating Lord's Day," not once a twelve-month, as in the case of Easter, but weekly throughout the year?

To be sure, the calendar "reformers" aim at the "stabilization" of a new Sunday, under their plan.

To create a real "day of worship," however, requires more than a law. We may set it down as a foregone conclusion that no mere act of Congress—or even an international convention—setting up an artificial Sunday, will be acceptable to literal-minded religionists.

Probably it would be acceptable enough to a considerable element of people who—without implying any reflection upon them—are not so strict in their interpretation of rules of

orthodoxy. These doubtless would feel that one day of rest and of worship in seven is satisfactory, without insisting upon any particular day in the week for its observance.

GENERAL ACQUIESCENCE ESSENTIAL

Just how public sentiment would be divided in so peculiar a situation is purely a matter of surmise. At any rate, it is a safe prediction that the number of dissenters from any system calling for a changeable Sabbath would be formidable. It might be a majority. It might be only a large minority, but even a minority would frustrate the so-called "reform."

General acquiescence to the plan is essential to its success—Christian acquiescence at least. The Jews never have abandoned Saturday as their holy day. The Seventh-day Adventists and the Seventh-day Baptists never have abandoned theirs. Friday has continued to be the Mohammedan day of worship throughout the centuries.

Relatively, the country over, the Jews are not a large group in the United States. The Seventh-day Adventists and the Seventh-day Baptists are fewer yet. Of Mohammedans America has only a handful.

The great numerical preponderance in our country favors one and the same weekly day of worship and of rest.

Disciples of the Cross hitherto have been almost a unit in accepting as their Sabbath the day which virtually the whole of Christianity has accepted for well-nigh two thousand years.

Public regulations can be prescribed—and have been prescribed—and made tolerably effective throughout the land—for the respect, if not the religious observance, of the Lord's Day upon which the overwhelming majority of a vast population are agreed.

With us Sunday is a day of rest even to those to whom a different day is holy as a matter of creed.

WOULD DOOM SUNDAYS

Shatter this general recognition by sundering the Christian churches into two great opposing camps on the question of their holy day, and how long would a single day continue to be regarded by all the people as a day apart and entitled to especial reverence?

I think it goes almost without saying that the large-scale observance of dual Sundays would mean the final observance of no Sunday at all.

Let us examine the calendar "reformers'" plan in detail. Briefly, the proposal is this.

Beginning with 1933, when the first day of January and the first day of the week, Sunday, would coincide, the reformers would initiate a year of thirteen 28-day months, plus one additional day, to make up the full annual quota of 365.

This 365th day is to be added as the last of the year—a part of no week and of no month, or it would upset the exact coordination of all week days with their invariably corresponding days of the month—a vital principle of the reformers' scheme.

THE 365TH DAY BECOMES A CIPHER

A zero day! a lost day! Into each fourth year (leap year) an additional "skip day" is to be inserted, between June and Sol—a day, like the annually recurring 365th day of the year, to be ignored in the proposed new calendar's count of days—and yet to be allowed for in point of time, in conformity with the commercially inconvenient but nevertheless unalterable length of the solar year.

What follows? Under the new system, day succeeds day in normal sequence up to and including the 364th, but the 365th is a cipher—no day at all in the record of the "reformed" calendar. This 365th day, in its place at the end of the initial "reformed year," is, in fact, Sunday. We may safely assume that all strictly orthodox Christians would observe it accordingly. To these orthodox folks the following day would be Monday, but Sunday to those who have accepted the reformed method as their new rule. Yet they can hardly expect their fellow Christians, who have observed the preceding day, to observe a second Sabbath with them. The same confusion would prevail throughout the year. During the ensuing year the official Saturday would be Sunday to the orthodox; the next year Friday; the next Thursday, and so on, with additional complications resulting from the quadrennial mid-year "skip day."

ULTIMATELY THE SUNDAYS WOULD COINCIDE

Ultimately the orthodox Sunday would retrogress through the week until it and the official Sunday fall upon the same day, but other dates would have become almost hopelessly jumbled in the meantime, and even this coincidence of the two Sundays would continue but a year, when the orthodox holy day's backward movement toward the official week's beginning is resumed. The situation is hard to understand, as described. In practice it would be abundantly worse.

The reformers contend that their plan's uniformity would be of untold commercial advantage. The business statistician would be able to compare his figures for any desired month with the figures for any other month in any other year in the full certainty that the pair of months are identical in every respect.

QUESTION OF ENFORCEMENT

This theory might be sound if the statistician could enforce the adoption of his reformed calendar upon those who, as a matter of religious conviction, may prefer to adhere to the holy day of their fathers—which, however, of course, he can not do, no matter how effective he may make it in civil law. His records can scarcely be simplified by the addition to his problem of one or two or three weekly "floating Sundays."

Aside from the religious difficulty, it is an open question as to how well the public would be satisfied with the complete dislocation of the world chronology of all historic events—with the confusion of all dates, anniversaries, Independence Days and other occasions, past and future, beyond the power of anyone but an expert mathematician ever to determine exactly again.

Suffice it to say that the experiment was tried in the early days of the French Revolution—largely with the deliberate intent of breaking with the past—and that the "reformed calendar" of that time survived but a few months, so cumbersome and inconvenient did it prove.

More to the point, as a problem in practical affairs, is the fact that a new interpretation of every outstanding bit of commercial paper and legal document, in which the time element is involved, must accompany the proposed calendar change.

THE REFORMERS' PROGRAM

A congressional resolution—already pending—requesting the President to take action toward an international conference! The conference itself, under the League of Nations' direction! The adoption of a definite plan and of a date for putting it into effect!

Such is the "reformers'" program.

And then, as expressed in a booklet, "Do We Need Calendar Reform?" by George Eastman, the scheme's chief American proponent, nothing would remain but "the ratifying legislation in the various countries."

Mr. Eastman adds:

Such legislation, which would be of a very simple nature, would take care of the changes in dates of holidays, the maturity dates of contracts, and other legal matters.

It does not look so simple to the League of Nations.

According to a report of the league's special committee of inquiry into the reform of the calendar:

No reform can be effected without the consent of all, or almost all, the important bodies interested, and these cover a wide range—religious, administrative, economic, and scientific, for example. It rests with public opinion to judge of the merits and the practicability of each of these groups of systems. The committee does not believe that it is as yet possible to obtain sufficiently definite statements of the final views of those interested.

HAS GOVERNMENT THE POWER?

Also "legal matters," as perhaps Mr. Eastman overlooks, are matters for the individual 48 States. It is exceedingly doubtful whether or not the Federal Government has the power to commit them to such a revision of their own laws as would be necessitated by "calendar reform" along the lines proposed.

In short, the issue clearly becomes constitutional.

It is highly improbable that a mere congressional ratification of a "calendar reform" program, requiring so radical a readjustment as the one we are now being urged to adopt, would stand the Supreme Court test.

A constitutional amendment would seem imperative.

Calendar simplification perhaps is desirable—but not at the sacrifice of a literal tossing out of days.

The end could be attained by means of a year of thirteen 28-day months, with an accumulation of the odd three hundred and sixty-fifth days until, at the end of each twenty-third yearly period, enough of them would be available, including the leap-year surplussage, to add a fourteenth month to that year, thus bringing the solar starting point again back to standard.

RESTS WITH PUBLIC OPINION

On such a basis there would be a slight shifting of the seasons during the 23 yearly intervals, it is true, but it would not be considerable, and the continuity of the count of days, at all events, would not be interrupted, as contemplated in the so-called Eastman plan which we are being urged to adopt now.

In the last analysis, as the League of Nations committee justly says, "It rests with public opinion to judge."

We have heard from the "experts" at length.

It is time that we heard from the public before attempting, at the instance of a few commercial statisticians, to thrust so radical a change upon the country and upon the world.

Yes, Mr. Speaker, I insist that public opinion be considered in this important move for if it is considered no rash step will be taken. By public opinion I do not mean casual or flippant remarks, such as are easily passed concerning a new calendar. A well-known columnist insists that the new 13-month calendar idea will surely fail, because "what we need is fewer firsts of the month rather than more." The truth of that situation does not detract from its humor. People do hate bills.

CALENDAR CHANGE IN CHINA CAUSES FUROR

Nor do I rely for public opinion upon the opposition which will be offered to any change in the calendar such as has been faced in countries like China and even Russia. Yet this public opinion of hundreds of millions of people must be considered, because a change in the calendar is a very vital matter. Only recently the Government of China changed the calendar to the one commonly known among us and the natives are said to be having a terrible time. The lunar calendar which has 12 months but differs somewhat from ours has been used in former centuries. The Chinese Government insists on adopting our western calendar in order to have the same chronology in China that is used now by civilized nations throughout the world.

That is reasonable. But because of the change in reckoning the months there has resulted a dreadful mix up in birthdays and other festivals. Birthdays are very important in China, and the natives do not see how they are ever going to know by the new calendar when they were born and celebrate their anniversaries properly.

They can doubtless learn that in time. And then just as they have got it all worked out the proposal for the 13-month calendar will confront them and they will again be bewildered and upset.

Mr. Speaker, you may be interested in a very important demonstration almost before our eyes as to the effect which a change of calendar has upon great populations.

Popular demonstrations against adoption of the Gregorian calendar, which would mean observance of Easter on March 31 this year instead of May 5, took place at several places in Rumania.

PEASANTS UP IN ARMS

In Bucharest groups of angry churchgoers gathered in front of the patriarch's palace and demanded the return of the old Byzantine calendar. In Bessarabia unlettered but devout peasants charged that the Government had deliberately changed the date of Easter to March 31, because that day coincides with the Jewish Passover. In many Bessarabian towns the peasants threatened to boycott the church if the new calendar was enforced.

There was some concern expressed in Cabinet circles, members of the Government fearing that the outbursts might assume a violent form. Julia Maniu, Prime Minister, who is seeking to bring Rumania into harmony with western Europe in every possible way, has decided to let the Holy Synod and the churches fight out the dispute.

The Synod in Bucharest held that it must enforce the new calendar. It took the ground that a decision it had formally made was not revisable.

Some of the ecclesiastical authorities, including the Bishop of Bessarabia, fear that the situation may lead to an open schism in the Rumanian national church.

Rumania is not darkest Africa but an important member of the European family of nations, and if such difficulties are faced there with a minor change of only one festival, just picture to yourself what utter confusion would occur and what outbreaks and schisms might appear if a violent and radical change such as the proposed 13-month calendar were forced upon that and other nations.

WILBUR WARNED OF CHANGE

Former Secretary Curtis Wilbur, of the Navy Department, fully realized how serious any change of the calendar might be when he declared on July 8, 1924—

Whatever changes might be made in the calendar should be delayed for several years after adoption in order that the labor of preparing data for the ephemeris and nautical almanac, which data fix predicted positions of heavenly bodies years in advance of their application, shall not be lost, and that the labor and expense of revision and recalculation shall be avoided.

THIS IS THE YEAR 1933—NOT 1929!

Mr. Speaker, the difficulty of calendar change has been realized for many years. If it had not been for the very apparent complications involved, another change in the calendar—a very

simple one—would have been made long ago. I refer to the fact that all scientific authorities know that this is not the year 1929 but the year of 1933 or 1934! Christian scholars and scientific students know now, and have known for a long time, that Jesus was born, not in the year we call 1 A. D. but four or five years earlier. Yet why has there been no attempt to change our calendar so that this will be the year 1933? I believe you will agree that it is because authorities have foreseen the great difficulties that would be faced in the revision of so many dates, anniversaries, celebrations, legal documents, and important festivals. No effort has been made to adjust the date of the Christian era because of the inconvenience that would necessarily follow.

This is proof positive of the fact that calendar changes are very serious matters. Remember that this change would be a minor one that would not affect anything but the name and number of the year. Picture how much more involved the situation would become if the months, days, weeks were affected, and in addition a "blank day" were piled on the top of the confusion.

AUTHORITIES DIFFER

When I mentioned this mistake in the year of the Christian era to a number of my friends and colleagues they thought I was exaggerating or stating an unfounded fact. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I will refer anyone who is in doubt as to the authenticity of my statement to the most reliable sources on Christian history and fact.

From Haydn's Dictionary of Dates and Universal Information, page 54:

Anno Domini, A. D., the year of Our Lord, of Grace, of the Incarnation, of the Circumcision, and the Crucifixion. The Christian era commenced 1 Jan. in the middle of the 4th year of the 194th Olympiad, the 753rd year of the building of Rome, and in 4714 of the Julian period. This era was invented by a monk, Dionysius Exiguus, about 532. It was introduced into Italy in the 6th century, and ordered to be used by bishops by the council of Chelsea, in 816, but was not generally employed for several centuries. Charles III, of Germany, was the first who added "in the year of our Lord" to his reign in 879. It is held that Christ was probably born in the year 4 or 5.

International Encyclopedia, volume 12, page 659:

Jesus was born in the 6th or 7th year before the Christian Era toward the close of the Reign of Herod the Great.

Encyclopedia Americana, volume 16, page 41, column 2, near bottom:

The date of his [Jesus] birth can not be given with certainty as to day, month, or year. Since it must be somewhat preceded the death of Herod (April, 4 B. C.) it probably occurred some time in the year 5 B. C. (possibly 6).

International Standard Bible Encyclopedia, page 1628:

The birth of Jesus may be placed with probability in the latter part of B. C., the ordinary dating of the commencement of the Christian era, being thus, as is generally recognized, four years too late.

Our whole calendar is therefore wrong; and yet no one has attempted to correct this error, because it would bring about unnecessary confusion. The same applies to the whole effort of calendar reform, except that the difficulties are magnified a hundred times.

KANSAS SITUATION

The Members of the House will be interested in the very singular fact that the Legislature of the State of Kansas was in a peculiar position at the beginning of this year and that the situation has some bearing on the 13-month calendar we are now discussing. In fact, some people have urged as an argument in favor of universal adoption of the 13-month year the dilemma in which Kansas found itself on January 1 last.

The constitution of Kansas provides that the legislature shall assemble on the second Tuesday in January and that the governor shall be inaugurated on the second Monday in January, intending to have the legislature assemble the day after the governor is sworn in. But January 1, 1929, falls on Tuesday, so the second Tuesday in the month is January 8; but the first Monday is January 7 and the second Monday does not arrive until January 14. Thus the legislature would be in session six days before the governor was inaugurated.

Therefore, say some, let us have a 13-month year, in which such things can not happen!

The editor of the Baltimore Sun made a very interesting comment on the suggestion that we ought to have a 13-month year in order to prevent the recurrence of such mishaps.

But why? If some maker of the Kansas constitution had had a pencil and a piece of paper he could have figured out in a very few minutes the inevitability of such happenings.

To make the whole world change its calendar because Kansas can't perform simple calculations seems a great deal for Kansas to ask.

WOULD WORK HARM TO MANY

All kinds of arguments have been offered in favor of the 13-month calendar, running from the ridiculous to the sublime. We, who oppose the innovation and who claim that there is no great public demand for so serious and radical a transformation, could point out scores of reasons why the 13-month calendar would work to the disadvantage and harm of many individuals and many large groups.

I wonder, Mr. Speaker, whether the proponents of the 13-month plan realize that under their scheme public-utility corporations would be compelled to have meters read and bills rendered thirteen times a year instead of twelve. This is no small matter, for it would add 8 per cent to the cost of this single item and every business man knows that 8 per cent is a margin not to be disregarded. Do they realize the mounting cost of printing magazines and the additional costs of advertisements which would inevitably result because of the necessity of publishing monthly magazines thirteen times a year instead of twelve? This one item alone would mean millions of dollars of added expense to the general public, and yet the defenders of the 13-month plan claim the 13-month calendar would bring economy into business.

RENT THIRTEEN TIMES A YEAR

Rent payers would note the disadvantage of the new plan very quickly, for they would have to pay the cost of their homes or apartments thirteen times a year. Of course, the proponents of the plan claim salaries would be adjusted accordingly, but I know very well that salaries are slow to follow when the cost of living mounts. Here too, there will be the added cost of making 13 rent collections instead of 12.

Mr. Speaker, has it been brought to the attention of those who favor the change of our calendar that if their plan were accepted it would become necessary to change every textbook, every encyclopedia, every record, and all histories? The cost would run to hundreds of millions of dollars. Where, I ask, is the corresponding economy that the advocates of this plan boast about?

We must also bear in mind the question of long-term leases and contracts that are in existence at the present time. You will agree with me, if you consider this matter from a legal standpoint, that it taxes the imagination to conceive how tremendous the amount of litigation will be when these leases and contracts are challenged because of the change of calendar dates.

LEASES WOULD BE INVALIDATED

Real estate leases would be invalidated on a wholesale scale. Throughout the country generally a form of lease known as "ground lease," or "99-year lease," is very prevalent. In practically all of these instruments, the rental is reserved on a monthly payment basis, and the entire amount due for the full period of the lease lumped under a direct promise of the lessee to pay that amount, but in monthly installments.

The courts would indeed be confronted with a herculean task in construing these leases. If the courts hold that the leases were executed while the old calendar was in force and with it in mind, the new calendar will be entirely disregarded so far as the terms of the lease are concerned.

Under this construction the parties to the lease and their successors will be required to keep alive for nearly a hundred years an anniversary date of the old calendar so as to make payments in accordance therewith. The practical effect, therefore, is to nullify the new calendar as a working basis for time computation.

AMBIGUITY WOULD ARISE IN LEASES

On the other hand, if the courts should hold that these leases must be made to conform to the legislative enactment establishing the new calendar, then a patent ambiguity will arise upon the faces of the leases for the total amount of rent so calculated on a 12-months-to-the-year basis, and the addition of an extra month will make two clauses of the lease utterly irreconcilable.

If it is held that the provision requiring a definite amount to be paid each month prevails over the total amount stated in the lease, then it must follow that the law creating the new calendar is unconstitutional for it violates the obligation of contract and imposes upon the lessee a higher rental than he had agreed to pay.

Employment contracts, and in fact all contracts under which compensation or payment is now fixed on a monthly basis, would be seriously jeopardized by the new calendar and their validity brought into serious question.

COURTS WOULD BE SWAMPED

A very serious legal question would arise over the application of the various statutes of limitation. In most cases the law requires that an action must be filed in a given number of years after its accrual, but if the cause of action accrued under the old calendar, who could say just when it was barred under the new? Verily, the courts will have a prodigious task to fit this calendar into the fabric of our social organization.

The proponents of the Eastman calendar argue that it has economic value through the stabilization of monthly payments. But this so-called advantage is theoretical rather than actual. Suppose February is a short month and March a long one. Do not the two equalize each other?

Then, too, there are the trusts and investments and foundations which have been tied up legally with stipulated dates and length of terms that would become too involved for unraveling. I could speak to you for hours about the legal complications and the possible litigation which would follow, were the 13-month calendar adopted.

WORKS BOTH WAYS

If the employer must pay the same wage for 28 days in February that he does for 31 days in March, then it is equally true that he may lease his land for the same amount for the short month as for the long one. Throughout the year the inequality in the months' length equalizes itself, and no one is the loser.

On the other hand, very serious economic consequences would result from adoption of the new calendar. Employers would be quick to cut wages of persons employed on a monthly basis, arguing that the new wage should be not more than twelve-thirteenths of the old, but landlords would be very slow to make a similar reduction in rent, and the monthly wage earner would be indeed between two millstones, with a lessened income and an increased living expense. Other and far-reaching economic upheavals would result.

Furthermore, suppose that some or all the European countries do not adopt the new calendar. Picture the confusion which would result in attempting to reconcile June 17 under the old calendar abroad with June 28 in the United States, bearing in mind that there would be no definite number of days between the two dates but that they would vary for every month in the year and for every day in every month.

WHY NOT ADOPT THE METRIC SYSTEM?

Again, let me ask why the calendar must needs receive this drastic overhauling at this time? If some reform is needed, why not direct the attention of the Congress to our obsolete method of weights and measures, which could be replaced by the metric system, now in almost universal use abroad, and which would greatly aid our manufacturers in supplying products to countries where that system is in vogue? There would be a change fraught with no sentimental disadvantages and would result in great economic good. In any event it seems certain that the calendar which has stood in its present form for over 150 years and in substantially its present form for nearly 500 years should not be torn apart to achieve some doubtful advantage.

The advocates of the Eastman plan are constantly speaking of the economic advantages and scientific benefits of the new proposal. I, on the other hand, see additional economic disadvantages and even stumbling blocks placed in the way of bookkeeping and accounting. Remember that they point out that "all months have the same number of working days, Saturdays, and Sundays, and are directly comparable," also "each month has the same number of whole weeks. Fractions of the month ends are eliminated."

NO BOON TO BOOKKEEPING

Mr. Speaker, almost every business enterprise is accustomed to making reports either semiannually, quarterly, or every two or four months. I am sure you have already noticed that the figure 13 is not divisible by 2, 3, 4, or 6. Our 12-month plan provides for a very simple method of reporting every 2, 3, 4, or 6 months, because 12 is divisible by each of these numbers. This is an important item and can not be waved aside as a mere technicality. They are arguing in favor of "better accounting methods" and are adopting something which will immediately trap them in every attempt at better accounting.

Not only is it impossible to divide a 13-month year into quarters of even months, but it can not possibly be divided into quarters containing a whole number of weeks. This is even more serious than the difficulty of monthly divisions. I can not see any way that the proponents of the plan can argue against this unsurmountable difficulty in bookkeeping, and I challenge them to point out an efficient way of rendering a quarterly or semi-annual report such as can be rendered under our present schedule.

MAKES BUSINESS MORE COMPLICATED

Likewise, instead of making bookkeeping more efficient and decreasing the amount necessary, the new plan would make necessary 13 business closings instead of 12, involving increased bookkeeping in every single enterprise.

The advocates of the Eastman plan are seeking to make business more efficient, and yet if their plan were adopted there would be more confusion in business than ever before. There would always be the necessity of comparing the 13-month year with the 12-month year, which would be extremely complicated. In general, a greater number of adjustments in comparing past statistics and dates than would be required in the 12-month system under which we live.

SUPERSTITION OF "13" DISREGARDED

You notice, Mr. Speaker, that I pay no attention to the fact that the new calendar is based on the number "13," for I disregard completely the superstition surrounding that number. Many scientists who favor the 13-month calendar have attempted to belittle our opposition to their plan by maintaining that this opposition is based on superstition. I believe that the vast majority of those who oppose the calendar change are too intelligent to allow superstition to stand in the way of progress, if it could be proven that the change would really benefit the world. Neither am I horrified by the thought that the 13-month plan provides that every month shall have a "Friday, the 13th." Friday, the 13th, has no terrors for me, and I do not care to use such arguments in the defense of our attitude. By the same token, I object to having the proponents of the plan attribute our opposition to fear of change or superstition. I am giving you real reasons and pointing out actual disadvantages which I can now picture as I consider the possible workings of the new plan as proposed in the Eastman calendar.

Mr. Speaker, I mentioned before that the proposed calendar would cause great confusion and involve much unhappiness by eliminating sacred and personal anniversaries. Permit me to elucidate or enlarge on this thought.

It would eliminate May 30, Memorial Day, which now has nation-wide recognition as a day for reverent remembrance, depriving it of much of its significance.

ALL ANNIVERSARIES JUMBLED

The birthday anniversary of at least 10,328,000 American citizens would be entirely lost. This figure is derived by assuming the population of the United States to be 130,000,000, of which number approximately 356,140 have their birthday anniversaries on each day of the calendar year. To lop off 29 of these calendar days—that is, the 29th to the 31st of every month—would deprive more than 10,000,000 Americans of their birthday anniversaries.

A corresponding number of our citizens would lose other treasured days, such as wedding anniversaries and the anniversaries of the death of loved ones.

Every other important date, including all our holidays, would be rendered inaccurate, because, for example, June 28 on the new calendar is not an anniversary of June 28 on the old calendar, but the anniversary of a date some 10 or 11 days earlier.

The above reasons, which may be generally classed as sentimental, are, nevertheless, of tremendous importance when it is remembered how powerful an influence sentiment is in the lives of our people. To tear away from these millions the influence which they have cherished and observed through many generations would be a highly dangerous test of the strength of our social fabric.

The matter which I am placing before you has had a very interesting history. The question of calendar reform has come up dozens of times in different ages and lands, but what we are most concerned with is the most recent manifestation of interest in changing the form of our calendar.

COTSWORTH FATHER OF PLAN

I refer to the consideration of this problem by the League of Nations' committee for communications and transit since 1922. The attention of the league was called to this ever-present problem through the original efforts of Mr. Moses B. Cotsworth, who may be called the modern father of calendar reform. He is the outstanding man in our times to specialize in this subject and came to be interested in it through his connection with a large British railway company where he had as one of his tasks the explaining of the "increases and the decreases and the net earnings of the company each month." Mr. Cotsworth claims he found great difficulty in making adjustments for the irregular number of days in the month and pointed out that the variation and the number of week days in the month had a particular ill effect on the railway business, because of the light freight traffic handled over week-ends. Thus Cotsworth was led to study the whole question of calendars. He gradually received recognition by various scientific bodies. In 1909 he formally set forth, in a paper read before the Royal Society of Canada, his specific pro-

posal for calendar reform. It is his proposal that we have been discussing, although it has more recently been commonly known as the Eastman plan, because of the interest which Mr. George Eastman, of Rochester, has taken in the 13-month calendar.

Mr. Cotsworth's plan obtained increasing support until the World War forced an indefinite postponement of the whole question. Independent of Mr. Cotsworth, other men and organizations were working on the question. In 1922 the Chamber of Commerce of the United States and the American section of the International Chamber of Commerce gave formal consideration to the question of calendar simplification. The result of this action was that the League of Nations was asked to take up the matter. The League of Nations, in 1922, appointed a committee of inquiry composed of representatives appointed by the great Roman Catholic, Eastern Orthodox, and Protestant religious authorities, astronomers, and the International Chamber of Commerce, representing business organizations of the world.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-FIVE CALENDAR PLANS RECEIVED

A large number of schemes were received for reforming the calendar, totaling approximately 185, which came from 33 different nations. After obtaining opinions from various governments and organizations, the committee concluded that one of its duties was to eliminate all schemes which were impracticable, judged by their possible acceptance by the public. After this elimination there remained just two groups of reform which were to be brought to the attention of the public. How interesting is the fact that when the committee sent thousands of inquiries to persons and organizations throughout the world, the replies showed that although there was some interest in the calendar reform, nevertheless, public opinion was not prepared for a serious change. In fact, many letters were received which displayed little knowledge of the different changes proposed or of universal application. It has been noticed that up to now most of the propaganda has been by organizations interested in a particular scheme to the exclusion of all others. Just as the Eastman organization is backing the 13-month plan of 28 days each, so another powerful group is backing the 12-month plan of alternating 30 and 31 day months. I call your attention to the fact that both of these leading plans for calendar reform include provision for a blank day.

Mr. Speaker, I do not care to burden you with many elements of the report of the League of Nations, but I certainly feel it is my duty to call your particular attention to a number of replies from important governments.

GERMANY SEES NO BENEFIT

For instance, Germany replied to the League of Nations' committee as follows:

The German Government can not agree that the general public would experience any essential benefits if the dates fell on the same day of the week every year. The strict correspondence of the days of the week with the dates of the month would involve disadvantages from the legal and economic points of view and also for history, since it would make it impossible to deduce the unknown year of an event from the date of the month and day of the week in which it was known to have occurred.

It is a comparatively simple matter to make the calendar quarters as far as possible equal. All that is required is to dock off a day from August and tack it on to February.

Another interesting reply came from India:

The Government of India will have to consider each of these proposed changes so far as it would affect India. The Christians are a very small minority—2,000,000 out of 340,000,000. * * * It is in the last degree improbable that the communities in India will ever adopt such drastic changes, involving the giving up of a luna-solar calendar based on the ancient systems of astronomy and indissolubly tied up with the Hindu religion. * * *

The fixation of week days and yearly blank days will equally fail. The Indian week day is the only division of time common to the Indian and European modes of reckoning; and as the Indian calendar can not change its week days unless it suffers total annihilation, there will be hopeless confusion if the day called "Sunday" in English continues to be called, as now, Monday in the Indian languages. * * *

The chief value of the week day is chronological—i. e., it enables us to verify a date. If we know that an event happened on Sunday, January 1, in one of the years 1913 or 1923, we know ipso facto (or by almanac tables) that the year was 1922. "To verify a date" means to show that all its elements—week day, month, and month day—are true in one particular year out of several years. We can ordinarily verify a day by distinguishing one year from six others in its neighborhood with the help of the week day; whereas in the Indian calendar the week day may enable the chronologist to pick 1 year out of 400. Even the moderate amount of verification possible at present in the European calendar with the help of the week day will cease if January 1 is always Sunday.

LATVIA'S VIEWPOINT

A reply from the Latvian Government contained these paragraphs:

As to the religious authorities, the Protestant Church objects to the introduction of blank days on the ground that the break in the sequence of the weeks would shift the position of Sunday. They will, however, accept the point of view which the Protestant ecclesiastical authorities of other countries may adopt.

The Netherlands reply includes this one short statement on the religious aspect:

The arguments put forward against this suggestion [of a blank day] are mainly of a religious character. Certain Calvinist communities and the Israelites consider that this reform would run counter to the religious commandment in respect of the weekly day of rest.

RUMANIA'S OBJECTION

The Rumanian Government in its reply inclosed the opinion of the chief metropolitan of the Rumanian Orthodox Church, who declared regarding the blank day:

As regards the additional days outside the 52 weeks a break in the continuity of the cycle of weeks would be regarded as inadmissible by the Rumanian Orthodox Church. It considers that the extra days should form an additional week which should be added to the year at the proper intervals.

Mr. Speaker, I now come to one of the most interesting and vital bits of testimony which can be adduced to show how significant and weighty the whole question is. I will call your attention to the comment of astronomers from various important capitals of the world.

When the League of Nations committee on calendar simplification sent the letter of inquiry to the member nations asking for comments and suggestions it was quite natural for some of the governments to refer this letter to their astronomers. These scientists were, of course, aware of the blank-day feature that would be considered by the league's committee and how this blank day would inevitably affect the cycle of the week. In addition, therefore, to commenting on the general features of the proposed change, certain of the astronomers discussed specifically the question of breaking the weekly cycle.

HALLOWED BY LONG USE

I hope you will bear with me as I quote from their remarks on this point, for I know you will find them very significant. They are incorporated in the official Government replies to the league committee inquiries which were published on August 12, 1926, in an official League of Nations document entitled "Report on the Reform of the Calendar, Submitted to the Advisory and Technical Committee for Communications and Transit of the League of Nations by the Special Committee of Inquiry into the Reform of the Calendar."

The reply from the Government of Finland incorporated the following observation by one of its astronomers:

The reform would break the division of the week which has been followed for thousands of years, and therefore has been hallowed by immemorial use. (M. Anders Denner, formerly professor of astronomy at the University of Helsingfors, p. 51.)

FRENCH STRESS CONTINUITY OF WEEK

The Government of France included the following statements by two of its astronomers:

One essential point is the continuity of the week. The majority of the members of the Office of Longitude considered that the reform of the calendar should not be based on the breaking of this continuity. They considered that it would be highly undesirable to interrupt a continuity which has existed for so many centuries. (M. Emile Picard, permanent secretary of the Academy of Science (France), president of the Office of Longitude, p. 51.)

I have always hesitated to suggest breaking the continuity of the week, which is without a doubt the most ancient scientific institution bequeathed to us by antiquity. (M. Edouard Baillaud, director of the Paris Observatory, p. 52.)

THE PORTUGUESE REPLY

The Government of Portugal included in its reply to the league this observation by its chief astronomer:

It is very inadvisable to interrupt by means of blank days the absolute continuity of the weeks—the only guaranty in the past, present, and future of an efficient control of chronological facts. (Frederico Oom, director of the Astronomical Observatory of Lisbon, p. 74.)

In the same category with these is the statement of Prof. D. Egnitis, director of the Observatory of Athens, who was a member of the League of Nations calendar committee, as appointee of the ecumenical patriarch of Constantinople. This quotation is found in an extended article by Professor Egnitis,

which was introduced by Dr. C. F. Marvin into the record at the hearings of our House Committee on Foreign Affairs:

The breaking of the continuity of the week, which has crossed the centuries, and all known calendars, still intact, and the universal use of this unit in the measurement of time, are the reasons that oppose this change of the calendar.

OPPOSED ON SCIENTIFIC GROUNDS

Mr. Speaker, these utterances have peculiar weight, not only because they come from astronomers but because they are made by these men in connection with a plan for breaking the weekly cycle. These scientists are offering their criticism not on religious but on scientific grounds, and their objection to breaking the weekly cycle takes on added force when it is known that virtually all of these men are really desirous of calendar revision, so desirous, indeed, that some of them are willing to surrender the confessedly great advantages of a fixed weekly cycle in exchange for certain advantages which they believe would accrue from calendar revision. In other words, their desire for calendar reform and the personal willingness of many of them to surrender the week in favor of general reform, does not in any way cause them to minimize the importance of the perpetuity of the weekly cycle from time immemorial.

Now, Mr. Speaker, may I draw your notice to the fact that the Foreign Affairs Committee of this House also heard a number of witnesses of that type and may I tell you something about their testimony?

SCIENTISTS DO NOT ALWAYS AGREE

Of the scientific men who spoke in behalf of the resolution, there were such men as Dr. George K. Burgess, Director of the Federal Bureau of Standards; Dr. W. S. Eichelberger, of the Naval Observatory, who is Director of the Nautical Almanac; and Dr. C. F. Marvin, Chief of the United States Weather Bureau. These men made their appeal on the point that the proposed change would aid greatly in the keeping of accurate comparative records.

When a member of the Academy of Sciences was on the stand Representative Cooper asked him to give a definite example of how the present calendar works a handicap on science. "You scientific men who differ anywhere from fifteen to sixty million years as to the age of some fossil bones would surely not be troubled over a little matter like calendar change, would you?" my colleague inquired. "It is not really quite that bad, is it?" the scientist laughingly replied. But the committee member was not so easily stopped. "Right out in my part of the country," he declared, "just that very thing happened when some dinosaur bones were dug up. One scientist said they were 15,000,000, and another came along and said they were 60,000,000 years old."

WEEKLY CYCLE INTACT

I asked Doctor Eichelberger whether he knew of any change in the calendar or in the reckoning of time from the days of the Egyptians down to our present age that has affected in any way the free-running week or caused a change in the days of the week. To this the learned doctor answered simply, "No." A few moments later another committee member asked almost identically the same question, for the point was obviously vital to the whole argument being set forth by the opposition. A third committee member restated the question by inquiring whether our present Sunday is the lineal descendant, in cycles of seven, from the Sunday of the Resurrection. Before the doctor had time to reply, another member said: "Would not this follow from the previous statement that there has been no time lost and that the week has not been broken?" To this the doctor answered simply, "Yes."

When Doctor Marvin was testifying he was asked whether he knew of any change in the reckoning of time and of calendars that has affected the free-running week and the order of the days as we now have them. He replied that his definite knowledge of the subject went back only as far as the early part of the fourth century, when the Roman Empire adopted the Jewish, or Christian week, as he described it, and that from that time onward he did not know of any change in calendars or in time reckoning that had affected the order of the days of the week as we now have them.

THE JEWISH CALENDAR

Well, then, Mr. Speaker, let me give you the complete story and all of the facts concerning the early Jewish calendar.

The study of the Jewish calendar is important, not only for students of history and chronology, but also for students of religion—Jewish and Christian—since the calendar in question was used in the Jewish Bible and in the time of Jesus. The New Testament states that Jesus was crucified on the eve of Passover, on a Friday, and arose on the third day, which was Sunday. We know also that in the first three centuries of the

present era, the early Christians had not yet separated themselves from the Jews and still kept their festivals according to the Jewish calendar.

The calendar which was used by the early Hebrews was a lunar one. This is indicated by the word for month, which is "Jerach," and is derived from the word "Iorach," which means moon. This calendar was calculated according to the lunar system of the neighbors of the Hebrews, the Phoenicians. The moon's phases are more easily observed by primitive peoples than the positions of the stars, or the still more difficult observations of the equinoxes and solstices.

HEBREW WEEK CALLED "SHEVUA"

Seven days constituted a week and was called "Shevua." The seventh day of the week was called Sabbath and considered holy, as God had rested from the work which He had created in six days. A month consisted of 30 days and was called "Hodesh." The word "Hodesh" means new—referring to the new moon. It is worth while noting that the same inconsistency characterizes our present usage, when we say the months July and August, and so forth. The word "month" is from the root moon, but our months are not based upon the moon. A more striking parallel is to be found in the Russian calendar, a solar one, where the word for month, "mesat," is also the word for moon. The Greek usage is similar. The Jews had no specific names for the months; they called them the first, second, third, and so forth. Neither had they any names for the days of the week, but numbered them, excepting the seventh day, which was called Sabbath.

Take the word "week." This word as found in the Old Testament comes from a root meaning "seven." To reveal the close relationship between these two terms it should be explained that in ancient Hebrew only the consonants were written. The context enabled the reader to know which of the possible variant meanings should be understood in each case. Now, written in this fashion without vowels, the words translated "seven" and "week" are identical. Thus the ancient scribe had to decide by the context whether to give it one pronunciation and read it as "seven," or give it a little different pronunciation and read it as "week," for in the spoken language there was a slight difference in pronunciation.

To be more exact, when the hearer listened to the word as pronounced for "week," there was really conveyed to his mind the thought of "sevenfold" or "a combination of seven," which was the very accurate Hebrew way of describing the "week." Thus embedded in the very roots of that ancient language is found one of the strongest proofs, not only of the existence, but of the great antiquity of a time cycle of seven days.

EIGHT-DAY WEEK A CONTRADICTION

To have spoken to an ancient Hebrew of a week of eight days, for example, would have sounded in his ears like a contradiction of terms, for how could eight be "a combination of seven"? It would have been as inaccurate as for one unacquainted with the English language to speak of a fortnight of 18 days, for the very word fortnight is a contraction of "14 nights." Only by an accommodation of terms could such statements be made. By extension, the word "week" was sometimes understood to mean a combination of seven years, but the context easily revealed when this very logical extension of the term should be understood.

The Scriptures themselves speak of the week long before the giving of the law on Mount Sinai. Laban said to his son-in-law Jacob with regard to Leah, "Fulfill the week of this one." (Gen. xxix, 27.) The history of Jewish customs reveals that this phrase refers to the week of wedding festivities, which were considered a part of the ceremony and which lasted seven days. A comparison with verse 22 shows that the feast had been called, and a comparison with various other scriptures reveals the custom of holding feasts seven days. Thus does the Bible corroborate authoritative statements that the week has been known "from time immemorial."

BASIS OF SEVENTH-DAY OBSERVANCE

The hosts who gathered at Sinai were a people whose ancestor Jacob was well acquainted with the time cycle called the week, and whose very language employed a term meaning "a combination of seven" to describe that cycle. What then would be their most natural conclusion when they listened to the Sabbath commandment of a cycle of seven days—"six days shalt thou labor, but the seventh day is the Sabbath"—"in six days the Lord made heaven and earth, and rested the seventh"?

In the absence of any declaration to the contrary, would they not most obviously conclude that "the seventh day" meant the seventh day of the week, that long-established combination of seven days? To that most natural conclusion Jews everywhere through all the centuries have come.

The solar calendar, which we have discussed previously, was in existence among the Jews before the exile. During their stay in Babylon they became acquainted with another calendar system, the Chaldean, which was a lunar-solar system. In this the month was regulated according to the moon, and the year according to the sun.

JEWS FIND THEIR CALENDAR IMPERFECT

The Jews, after their return from Babylon, perceived that their own calendar was not only a complicated one, requiring the addition of a day every three months, and of 49 days at the end of every 49 years, but also an imperfect one, since the year does not have 365 days, as they first thought, but 365¼. They accordingly changed their calendar to the lunar-solar, in which the month was theoretically one of 29½ days. In practice one month had 29 days and the following 30, and so on. They also introduced names for the months, which they had learned from the Babylonians. The months were no more called by numbers, but by names, like "Nisan," "Iyar," "Sivan," and so forth. These names of the months appear only in the postexilic literature. Whenever the names of the months are given in the Books of Esther and Zachariah, the editors add respectively that this is the first month, the ninth, the twelfth, and so forth. In the same manner, as we have noticed before, when the month of "Ziv" was given in the Book of Kings, the editor adds, "that is, the second month." As "Ziv" was no more known and had to be explained, so in the postexilic period "Nisan" had not as yet come into popular usage, and the editor had to explain by number which month was meant.

INSERTED A SPECIAL MONTH

In order to adjust the lunar months to the solar year, they intercalated from time to time a special month of 30 days. This kept the festivals in the proper season of the year—Passover after the vernal equinox, and Tabernacles after the autumn equinox. Although the ancient Jews kept intact the seven days of the week as they had been in the first week of the creation, they abandoned the idea that the annual holidays should always fall on the same day of the week. They thought it more important to have the annual festivals in the proper seasons of the year. Furthermore, the festival of Shabuot (Weeks), which, according to the Bible, has no fixed date of the month, they arranged on the fiftieth day after the first day of Passover without regard to any special day of the week.

To make this calendar more systematic, they adopted from the Greek usage the 8-cycle system; that is to say, they inserted three months in the course of every eight years. In each seventh year one would have to intercalate a month, thus putting the Jews to the hard necessity of inserting a month in the sabbatical year as well as in the postsabbatical year. They therefore adopted the Greek system, adding a month in the sixth year (which is a presabbatic), in the fourth, and in the second. This is according to the testimony of Julius Africanus and agrees with what we know from the Tannaitic literature about intercalations. They also changed the new year from the spring to the fall. The reasons for this change are, first: All the nations at that time counted their years from the fall. Secondly, by changing the new year to the fall, the Jews, at that time an agricultural people, made the beginning of the sabbatical year, traditionally in the fall, coincide with the beginning of the regular year. As to the Biblical phrase that the month of the Abib—that is, the month of the spring—is the first month, the rabbis interpreted this to mean that the month of the "Abib" ("Nisan") is first in the counting of the months, but that the civil year actually begins with the fall (Tishri).

ADOPTED BY CHRISTIANS

Such was the state of the Jewish calendar during the second commonwealth up to the fourth century. This calendar is that of the New Testament. The festival of Passover which Jesus celebrated and the Pentecost for whose celebration Paul went to Jerusalem, were according to this calendar. The early Christians, in the first three centuries of the present era, kept the festivals according to the same calendar. Passover was observed after the vernal equinox on the full moon, and Pentecost, on the fiftieth day after Passover.

The early Christians, who accepted Sunday as the day of rest instead of Saturday, did not change the order of the days of the week. They merely changed the Sabbath from the seventh day to the first day of the week, or Sunday. Thus Justin Martyr: "On the first day of the week God made the world, and Jesus Christ, our Saviour, on the same day rose from the dead." In the Apostolic Age some Christians observed both the Jewish Sabbath and Sunday, but the order of the week was kept intact by the Jews as well as by the Christians from time immemorial.

I believe I have given sufficient evidence to prove that never before in calendar changes has there been any interruption in the succession of the days of the week. Perhaps I have gone into too great detail on that angle, but I am under the impression that most people are erroneously informed in this regard.

ADVOCATES ANNOYED BY OPPOSITION

At the hearings of the Committee on Foreign Affairs the gentlemen who advocated the adoption of the new calendar were very much annoyed by our opposition and claimed that they could not understand our attitude on the question of a blank day. They seemed to feel that there was nothing unusual about skipping days and they assumed an attitude that we were narrow in our views when we opposed the zero day. There were two arguments in particular which they stressed in trying to tear down our defense of the uninterrupted succession of seven days of the week:

1. The Sabbath can not be kept and has never been kept at the proper time because we live on a round world.

2. Why should you oppose the institution of a blank day when that is just what Moses did in order to adjust the calendar of his time?

Mr. Speaker, it was unusual to hear learned scientists speaking before the committee of losing or gaining a day in travel around the world. They set forth the contention in varied form, and at some length, that the Sabbath commandment can not really be kept under the present calendar, if a person crosses the date line.

THE MINISTERS' DILEMMA

One savant portrayed the situation that would confront two ministers who might journey in opposite directions around the world to attend a church conference at Manila. He pictured the dilemma that he believed would confront them in adjusting their reckoning of days. Another read a long paper entitled "The Wandering Sabbath," in which he brought out the argument that the Sabbath could not be kept at the same identical moment of time in different parts of the world, and therefore why insist so rigorously on maintaining its identity?

A third scientist summed up the case in a nutshell when he declared: "I would like to throw out this thought with regard to the blank day. Why not leave it a blank day and forget it? Everybody that crosses the international date line either adds or loses a day."

Because this "round-world" argument was employed by the calendar proponents at the hearings and because this argument, if allowed to remain unanswered, apparently nullifies the whole protest over the seventh day, we believe it should be examined in some detail.

WHICH SEVENTH DAY IS SABBATH?

Mr. Speaker, we may fittingly introduce our examination of the question with an inquiry as to what the commandment says is the day of the Sabbath. We read that "the seventh day is the Sabbath." The "seventh day" of what? Of the year? Of the month? No; the seventh day of the week. This point is as obvious as when the Sunday observer says, "I keep the first day," meaning the first day of the week. Of course, we are aware that some may possibly quibble over this understanding of the commandment. But the Biblical and historical value of the phrases "first day" and "seventh day," as signifying the first and seventh days of the week, is so overwhelming that we may properly ignore any captious objections. In other words, the man who wishes to obey most literally the Sabbath injunction needs only to make certain which is the seventh day of the week.

With this basic proposition in mind, let us consider now the admissions of the scientists themselves. They testified that they had no knowledge of any changes in calendars throughout the centuries that had in any way affected the reckoning of the days of the week. From this we conclude that right here in Washington, D. C., we can know with confidence the order of the days. In other words, we can know when the seventh day of the week arrives.

EXPLAINING THE CONTRADICTION

But is this true only of Washington? No. Have they kept the true cycle of the weeks out in San Francisco? Most certainly. And if we should travel far across the Pacific and over the Trans-Siberian Railway into Europe, would we find the people there keeping the true cycle of the week unbroken through the centuries? Most assuredly. In short, no matter where we might go, we would find that the people know the weekly cycle, and therefore know when the seventh day of the week comes.

We can travel to any continent, without knowledge of astronomy or meridians and when we reach our destination, we simply inquire of the inhabitants of that place, and they can tell us what day of the week it is.

The fact therefore is clearly established, that the order of the days of the week is known in different parts of the world, and that therefore the seventh day can be known and kept on every part of the globe. The apparent contradiction between this proven fact and the phenomenon of losing or gaining a day in travel, grows out of a double definition of words. Obviously, the difficulty in this particular case revolves around the word "day." We agree with the definition of the scientists that a day is the period of time that elapses during one revolution of the earth upon its axis. The Bible writers describe the day as the period from evening to evening, that is, from sunset to sunset. And what causes the sun to rise and set? The rotation of the earth. There is complete agreement in definition of terms. In fact, the day is one of the most rigidly fixed units of time.

MATTER OF DEFINITION OF WORD

When we speak of losing or gaining a day in travel, we are really giving a new definition of the word. We are defining days, not in terms of the journey of the earth on its axis, but rather in terms of the journey of human beings around the earth, which is quite a different thing. The trouble, of course, grows out of the fact that the traveler moves from the given point at which he began to measure the day. If days be defined in terms of man's journey around the earth, without making allowance for his changing point of measurement, then the most unbelievable possibilities arise.

Let us imagine an airplane capable of traveling a thousand miles an hour. A man starts westward in such a plane at noon Sunday. The sun is always overhead, because he travels westward at the same rate as the sun. Twenty-four hours later—that is, on Monday noon—he reaches again the spot whence he started, and still the sun shines overhead. When he alights from his machine, would he be correct in declaring that it was still Sunday noon?

DAYS CHANGE IN TRAVELING

When a person travels, his days are of abnormal length. If he travels in the same direction as the sun, he can not but lengthen his day, because he keeps the sun in view for a longer period than if he should stay in one spot. And when he had accumulated a number of such abnormally long days, must he not finally drop out and thus apparently lose a day in order to keep his reckoning in harmony with the true order of the days as measured by the rotations of the earth?

For example, the New Yorker who travels westward across the United States finds it necessary to set his watch back one hour on three different occasions in order that the time by his watch shall correspond with the true course of the day. Otherwise his watch will register 3 p. m. when the California sun is only at high noon.

Mr. Speaker, for all practical purposes the sun is quite a rigid and inflexible timepiece, and so is a watch. A watch that registers noon in New York will register noon again 24 hours later, even though in the meantime it may have been transported to Chicago in the traveler's vest pocket. But the sun which found itself over New York at noon on one day is destined to be in that position 24 hours later. The tourist who has reached Chicago must content himself to greet the sun one hour later—on regular schedule.

HIS DAY 25 HOURS LONG

Hence this traveler's day, from noon to the next noon, is 25 hours long. If he immediately whisks himself and his watch another thousand miles westward, he will again find that his timepiece registers noon when the sun is still one hour from noon. Thus his second day's journey is 25 hours long. Pursuing such a course westward at a thousand miles a day will bring the traveler back to his starting place in 24 days—estimating the world's circumference at exactly 24,000 miles, for the sake of the illustration.

But each of his 24 days has been 25 hours long. Therefore in his trip around the world he had accumulated a total of 24 extra hours. If he has not already dropped them an hour at a time, he must finally drop the whole 24 at once, if he wishes to keep his reckoning correct. Now 24 hours equals one day. Therefore he drops a day. But is a moment really stricken from his life on that account?

SCIENTISTS' CONTENTION RIDDLED

Mr. Speaker, when Doctor Marvin contends that the Sabbath can not be kept on a round world because 24 hours must be dropped in circling it westward—or added in encompassing it eastward—he must, if consistent, contend that the Sabbath can not be kept except in one-time belt. And that is exactly what one scientist declared before our committee. He maintained that the ancient Jews, who lived in one-time belt—Palestine—could keep the Sabbath, but that any one living to the east or to west of this one-time belt would not really be keep-

ing the Sabbath, because he would not be observing it at the same identical moment of time.

But narrow though Palestine is, it has some width from east to west. Therefore the Jews on the eastern border must have begun their day before those living on the western shore. Only a few minutes earlier, it is true; but if a few minutes' difference does not interfere with Sabbath observance, why should a few more minutes, or perhaps an hour or two, or more, affect it?

ANCIENT JEWS' TIMEPIECE THE SUN

Furthermore, to speak of the Palestine Jews as dwelling in one-time belt is to transport back to those ancient days a unit of time adjustment that is both arbitrary and modern. Their only timepiece was the sun, and, therefore, only those Jews who lived directly in one line north and south were in the same time belt. To move one step to the east or the west of that given line—but no such line was "given"—would necessitate beginning the day either earlier or later.

Doctor Marvin has invented a difficulty that does not exist. He maintains that the Sabbath can not be kept at the same identical moment of time in different time belts. But neither the Sabbath command, nor the Bible anywhere, speaks of time belts, or of keeping the Sabbath at the same identical moment of time. The Good Book tells us that we should keep the seventh day, and that we should keep it "from evening to evening." Could a man dwelling, for example, in the next time belt west of Palestine, tell when the sun went down on Friday evening?

Mr. Speaker, God does not ask man to base his obedience upon what other men in other parts of the world may be doing.

CAN BE OBSERVED EVERYWHERE

I believe I have answered the question which Doctor Marvin and his associates put before me at the meetings of the Foreign Affairs Committee—"Can the Sabbath be kept at the proper time on this round world?" I am convinced that it can and I feel that it has been properly observed and I do not propose to do anything which will interfere with the proper observance of either the seventh day Sabbath or the Lord's Day Sabbath, according to the wishes of the individual.

I come now to the second of the very significant questions which Doctor Marvin asked of me, when he tried to break down our case in defense of the preservation of the seven-day week, as we have it now. Doctor Marvin asked: "Why should you oppose the institution of a blank day when that is just what Moses did in order to adjust the calendar in his own time?"

Mr. Speaker, this question, too, would have seemed to me amazing and unusual, coming from a man of science, but I was familiar with the idea which he expressed because I had already studied that angle in my investigation of the whole calendar problem. When I heard these scientists speak of "Moses and his extra Sabbath" I knew that they referred to what was rather fully explained in complete pamphlet entitled, "Moses, the Greatest of Calendar Reformers," written by my questioner and critic in conjunction with Moses B. Cotsworth, of whom I spoke before. This booklet was published by the International Fixed Calendar League, which states its object in these words:

ALL OBSERVE SAME DAY IS PLAN

It is the purpose of this pamphlet, first, to show how easily and completely the perpetual Mosaic calendar of the exodus can be reconstructed; and second, to show how very small and unimportant are the differences between it and the proposed 13-month calendar. . . .

As soon as these great truths of modern research become known and understood, conscientious believers in Moses and the Scriptures need not oppose on any grounds, religious or otherwise, the suggested reform of the present unscientific, inconvenient, and unscriptural modern calendars. Rather should the restoration of what is best in the fundamental Scriptural calendar declared through Moses, be welcomed by all (p. 5).

Had that Mosaic calendar been retained, all generations of Jews, Christians, and Mohammedans could have perpetually observed in unity all the commands of Jehovah, in complete yearly rounds of exact anniversary commemorations for all the great religious events, during their ancient united and later separate histories. . . .

Therefore all nations of the world are to be invited by international conference to join in universal observance of the same six days of work, and especially of the same seventh day of rest on fixed yearly dates, as Moses prescribed (pp. 2, 3).

BECOMING TRADITIONALISTS

It is very kind, indeed, of these gentlemen to describe Moses as "the greatest of calendar reformers." All sincere followers of any of our modern religions are happy that they are willing to eulogize him as the author of a calendar which was "nearly perfect." It is interesting to see these men of science go to such ancient sources for strengthening their own cause. They

are suddenly becoming traditionalists, as we are, and I must rejoice on that account.

But, Mr. Speaker, I can not allow the printed challenge of Doctor Marvin to go unanswered, any more than I could permit his earlier question to go without a reply. The questions are fundamental to the case, and I must bring to your attention what I believe is the actual explanation of the Mosaic calendar.

I shall not contest the explanation in this pamphlet concerning the fact that Moses, at the time of the exodus, established a solar calendar of 365 days. While this question is debatable, the results are not vital to the defense of my side. Neither shall I delay my argument by replying to the statement that "the Sabbath was not the seventh day of the week as we understand it to-day, but simply the seventh day after six days of labor," because the pamphlet brings no proof to bear on this point and it is simply a shot in the air.

CLAIM MOSES ORIGINATED BLANK DAY IDEA

The claim put forth in the pamphlet of Marvin and Cotsworth is that the fifth day of the third Hebrew month, Sivan, while reckoned as a day of the month, was not counted as a day of the week. This was the day of Pentecost. It was an "extra Sabbath," similar to the "blank day" of the present proposed calendar, according to their theory. In other words, although the 4th of Sivan was Sabbath, the 5th was not "Sunday," but simply a continuation of the Sabbath of the 4th—a blank day as far as the reckoning of the days of the week is concerned. Now 365 days equal 52 weeks plus 1 day. But this extra day being eliminated from the count of the weeks, made the year really consist of an exact number of weeks. This caused the next year always to begin on the same day of the week as the year before. And, as a result the days of the week always bore the same relationship to the days of the month. Marvin and Cotsworth insist that Moses originated this blank-day principle, and they are simply striving to restore it by proposing that the last Saturday in December be followed by a blank day.

The first point that the authors attempted to make is that the Mosaic calendar was solar, which proves nothing at all.

They claim it proves that it possesses perpetual qualities on that account, but we can point to our present calendar, which is also solar, and show the opposite. However, through the wording of the pamphlet, the reader is led to believe that since the Mosaic calendar was really solar he must be ready to accept everything else stated in the pamphlet! Not only are the arguments of the authors misleading, but even the evidence of outside witnesses is presented to give the impression that they are supporting all the arguments of the pamphlet, whereas some of the authorities quoted back only certain elements.

QUOTES HEBREW SCHOLARS

For instance, Dr. Julian Morgenstern, president of Hebrew Union College, and Prof. W. L. Heidel, famous Semitic scholar, are quoted in support of the solar nature of the ancient Jewish calendar, but they are mentioned together with other writers who support the "blank-day principle instituted by Moses" theory. I am very happy to bring to your notice some correspondence of my friend Mr. F. D. Nichol, of Takoma Park, D. C., with these authorities on the Hebrew calendar. Mr. Nichol wrote in inquiry:

The writers of this pamphlet quote you as one of the authorities in support of the major premise of their thesis, because of your contribution on the calendar of ancient Israel. Your name and the quotations from your work, placed as they are in this pamphlet under the general head, "Some Authorities We Quote," lead the general reader to the impression that your researches warrant the ultimate conclusions to which the writers of the pamphlet come. I wish to inquire whether I would be correct in obtaining this impression. In other words, have your researches led you to believe, as do the writers of this pamphlet, that Moses devised a perpetual calendar that placed the Sabbath in a fixed relationship to the month, necessitating the existence each year of an extra Sabbath.

The reply of Doctor Heidel contained one sentence which you will agree summarizes his whole attitude:

Messrs. Marvin and Cotsworth have quite absolutely misrepresented my views.

DOCTOR MORGENSTERN'S REPLY

Doctor Morgenstern's reply goes into the whole question quite thoroughly and I therefore bring it to your attention in toto:

THE HEBREW UNION COLLEGE,
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
Cincinnati, Ohio, January 30, 1929.

MY DEAR MR. NICHOL: Replying to yours of the 24th instant, I am very happy to be able to assure you that Messrs. Marvin and Cotsworth have used my name in their propaganda for the new calendar entirely without my authorization and knowledge, and that the quotations from

my article on *The Three Calendars of Ancient Israel* apparently altogether misrepresent the facts with regard to the history of the calendar of ancient Israel which I have been able to establish. * * *

Certainly I did not advance the thesis "that the ancient Jews lived under a fixed or perpetual calendar devised by Moses," which caused the Sabbath always to recur on the same days of the month each year, instead of being an institution related only to the week, as we have it! On the contrary I showed in this article that, at various times in the history of ancient Israel, different calendar systems were employed, that up to approximately 621 B. C. the old Canaanitish calendar, a purely solar calendar, taking cognizance of the days of the solar equinoxes, was employed in ancient Israel. Then from about 621 to a time somewhat later than 400 B. C. another calendar, apparently a lunisolar calendar, was employed, based apparently largely upon some Babylonian model. It apparently took no cognizance whatever of the Sabbath, which continued a weekly institution, falling upon any date in the month, regardless of any considerations other than the Sabbath came every seventh day. At some time after 400 B. C. the calendar at present employed by the Jewish Church, also based upon Babylonian antecedents, was instituted. This also makes no effort to coordinate the Sabbath with any particular days or dates in the month.

HIS ARTICLE MISUNDERSTOOD

I showed likewise that at some time, probably in the third century B. C., an attempt was made to introduce into ancient Israel a calendar similar to that which Mr. Cotsworth is championing, with the year divided into 13 months of 28 days, and with particular attention given to the coincidence of the Sabbath with a particular date in each month, probably the seventh, fourteenth, twenty-first, and twenty-eighth days. This calendar is employed as the basis of reckoning in the books of Jubilees and Enoch, two, pseudographical writings which were never regarded as authoritative. This calendar, however, was never recognized as official by Judaism and never came into actual use. Furthermore, Moses himself had no connection whatsoever with any of these calendars. It is clear therefore, that the above-named gentlemen have either not troubled to read my article carefully, or, if they did, have not understood it or have not wanted to understand it. Certainly, the facts which they state and the conclusions which they drew from them are altogether unwarranted by my article.

I trust that this gives you the information which you desire.

Very sincerely yours,

JULIAN MORGENSTERN, *President.*

NO BASIS FOR THEORY

Need I say more, Mr. Speaker, about the authorities upon which Marvin and Cotsworth rested their case? It seems to me that we have here sufficient evidence to convince anyone that there is absolutely no basis to the theory propounded. I can say to you most emphatically that whatever adjustments, changes, and variations have occurred in the Jewish calendar from the earliest period down, the one central feature always was to maintain the week of seven days without any interruption whatsoever. Moses was not the author of the blank-day principle, and, much as I believe that Moses was a great prophet and a wise man, I am not convinced that he could foresee what some scientific authorities of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries might invent, namely, a "zero day"!

The strongest link in their attempt at proving that Moses skipped a day in order to make the Pentecost come on the Sabbath Day is a text which they quote from our Bible, *Leviticus xxiii: 15, 16, 21:*

Ye shall count unto you from the morrow after the [Passover] Sabbath [the fifteenth of the first month, Abib], from the day that ye brought the sheaf of the wave offering; seven Sabbaths shall there be complete; even unto the morrow after the seventh Sabbath shall ye number fifty days.

Ye shall make proclamation on the selfsame day [that is, on the fiftieth day, Pentecost]; there shall be a holy convocation unto you; ye shall do no servile work.

THE JEWISH INTERPRETATION

The calendar authors understand the term "Sabbath" in this passage to refer always to Sabbath days. Thus they claim that they are placing two Sabbath days together, because "the morrow after the Sabbath" was to be a Sabbath also—Pentecost—an entirely impossible theory.

If you desire to see the Jewish normal interpretation of these verses based on the authorities in past ages and our own time, I refer you to the translation of the Bible issued by the Jewish Publication Society of America:

And ye shall count unto you from the morrow after the day of rest [Sabbath, in Hebrew] from the day that you brought the sheaf of the waving seven weeks shall there be complete; even unto the morrow after the seventh week shall ye number fifty days; and ye shall present a new meal of offering unto the Lord.

This represents a very old controversy. According to the Jewish tradition, the Biblical commandment to offer the omer

(measure of barley) "on the morrow after the Sabbath" was interpreted by the rabbis to refer to Passover, so that it meant that the seven weeks should begin to be counted from the first day after the beginning of Passover. There was an early interpretation that it should begin on the first day after the first Sabbath during the Passover, which would make Pentecost always fall on Sunday. This sectarian view has completely disappeared.

BACKED BY BIBLE SCHOLARS

But what I would point out to you is that even this sectarian view in no way favors the idea of a wandering Sabbath. It rather emphasizes the word "Sabbath" so that it could not be used even for another holiday.

Every scholar of the Bible that I know of has corroborated this statement and I feel certain that it destroys entirely the false claim that Moses skipped a day and changed the regular succession of seven days of the week.

One bit of evidence on this double-Sabbath argument remains to be answered. After declaring that in ancient times the Jews kept such a double Sabbath, the authors add this persuasive claim:

The significant fact remains, that through traditional usage the Jews generally continue to observe two consecutive days at the feast of Pentecost.

In reply we inquire: If at the present time a devout Jew can observe two days at Pentecost without breaking the cycle of the week, why could he not have done so in ancient days?

TWO DAYS OBSERVED BY JEWS; WHY?

The facts are that when the Jews were dispersed from Palestine, they began the custom of keeping two days in connection with each annual Sabbath (festival), excepting Atonement Day, for fear that in their reckoning of time they might have made an error of a day in determining the beginning of a month. (The explanation for the failure to observe the two days in connection with Atonement Day is that it would have necessitated 48 hours of complete fast.) By the time a calendar had been agreed upon by the "Dispersed Jews" throughout the world, during the fourth century A. D.—the custom of celebrating two days for each feast had become so firmly established that it was retained by most Jews. This second day that is kept in connection with each of the annual feasts is described in Hebrew by a phrase which, translated literally, means: "The second day of the holiday observed in lands of exile." The custom has never been followed by the Jews in Palestine, for the simple reason that they had no cause to be uncertain over the reckoning—they were not in exile.

ALL ARGUMENTS ANSWERED

Therefore, for the purposes the authors intended, "the significant fact" of the double Sabbaths now kept by Jews in various lands, has no significance. Instead it has a significance on our side of the argument. The very fact that the reckoning of months presented such difficulties when the Jews moved from Palestine, reveals that absolute confusion into which the Sabbath institution would have been thrown, if it had been related to the months, as this unwarranted theory contends. Only by being wholly free of any calendar could the Sabbath be kept in various lands.

We discover, therefore, from an examination of Jewish history and from a study of the different senses in which the word "Sabbath" may properly be understood, that the arguments built upon *Leviticus xxiii, 15, 16*, have no foundation.

Mr. Speaker, I believe I have disposed of every possible argument which our opponents brought up before the hearings of the Foreign Affairs Committee of Congress. I have even taken up matters which the proponents of the 13-month plan have written about in material not submitted to our committee. My case is complete and I find that there are just a few loose threads that I need gather together to have placed the whole proposition before you from a historic, scientific, and economic viewpoint, not to mention the all-important religious sentiment involved.

THE QUESTION OF THE FIXATION OF EASTER

First of all I do not want to be misunderstood as being in opposition to any calendar change which involves only the fixation of Easter. This is a problem in itself upon which I have nothing to suggest. I take it to be a strictly religious question to be delegated to ecclesiastical authorities of each religion. If these authorities feel that there are numerous disadvantages resulting from a civil or religious point of view in the non-fixity of Easter, it is within their power and right to adjust it in any way that they deem advisable. The claim has been made that because the date of Easter varies at present between March 22 and April 25, over a period of 35 days it brings about complications and displacement of other movable festivals. The fixation of Easter will have no effect at all upon the 7-day

week and need introduce no blank day. Therefore, I can not utter a word of objection to such an effort on the part of religious authorities. Likewise, the matter of Easter will not involve any legal, economic, or religious difficulties and can meet with no objection if the leaders of all denominations can agree upon such a change. Please understand that my opposition to calendar change does not include any change which involves only Easter.

OFFER SUBSTITUTE PLAN

In the second place I would like to call your attention, Mr. Speaker, to the fact that we opponents of the 13-month calendar have offered some compromise suggestions for the reformers. It is possible, we claim, to establish a 13-month-28-day calendar without the zero-day principle.

The substitute proposal is to institute the new plan and, when the 364 days have been finished, and start a new year on the next day, calling it January 1. This will prevent any interference with the correct observance of the sixth-day Sabbath by Mohammedans, seventh-day Sabbath by Jews, and Sabbatarians, or first-day Sabbath by observers of Sunday. Of course, we realize that the year will have lacked one day because the correct solar year has 365 days plus. To overcome this lost day the substitute proposal suggests that we wait until seven such days have been accumulated (in six years or five years) and then add a solid week to the calendar of that year.

In other words, this scheme would provide for five years in succession consisting of 13 months with 28 days in each month, and the sixth year to be made a leap year by the addition of the 7 lost days, or a whole week. This plan would have the advantage of the Eastman calendar without its disadvantage of a blank day. The only interruption to the regular sequence of 28-day months would be once in five or six years.

WHY NOT SAVE UP 28 DAYS

To my mind an even better proposal is the plan whereby these blank days are accumulated until there are a whole month of them. Twenty-eight days would accumulate in 23 years. This means that there would be no interruption in the regularity of the 28-day month calendar, except once in 23 years.

If the proponents of the calendar reform are really in earnest about the advantage that would accrue to the world, they would undertake to have such a calendar put into effect. They would, of course, have to convince the general public of the need for calendar reform and would have to clearly prove the advantages of a 13-month calendar, but at least they would be assured of no opposition from any religious denomination—Protestants, Catholic, Orthodox, Sabbatarian, or Jew. Mr. Speaker, is this not a fair proposal that I am making to the gentlemen who are advocating the need of a change in our calendar?

ITS USE IN BUSINESS NOW

There was one interesting point brought out at our hearings before the Foreign Affairs Committee which I do not believe has been properly emphasized. We heard many representatives of leading business firms in the country expounding the advantages of the 13-month plan. They spoke from experience, for some of them had been using this scheme for 10, 15, or 20 years. We were given to understand that business efficiency was increased tremendously and that for their particular concern the adoption of the 13-month plan meant a great step forward. In almost every case I questioned the witnesses about the practicability of this 13-month plan in conjunction with the present calendar, and I was pleased to learn that after a short period of adjustment all employees were able to conduct their affairs efficiently, although they had a different calendar for the management of the business.

In other words, Mr. Speaker, I learned—and I believe that my colleagues in the committee were also convinced—that it is entirely possible to reap the advantages of this 13-month calendar without upsetting the whole world. My claim therefore is that those firms which see real benefits in the adoption of this scheme should do so. No one will interfere with them.

Mr. Speaker, I sincerely believe that every business man can utilize the 13-month plan without making it necessary to have Congress or State legislatures or the League of Nations foist this new scheme on an unwilling and unprepared world.

"DUTY" TO INDORSE IT

Then again, Mr. Speaker, I must explain my stand in this matter because the claim was repeatedly made at the hearings of our Foreign Affairs Committee that it is the duty of Congress to adopt the resolution I am discussing. It was even suggested that it may be mandatory upon us to do so because, at the Pan American Conference in Habana February 18, 1928, the following resolution was unanimously adopted by the delegates of the

21 nations of that conference: That it be recommended to the countries, members of the Pan American Union, that they each appoint a national committee with a view to studying the proposal relative to the simplification of the calendar, and that they make the necessary preparation in order to participate in an international conference which is the best method of reform.

At the opening hearing of the Foreign Affairs Committee held on Thursday, December 20, 1928, we were reminded that this Pan American conference was duly authorized by a resolution of Congress; that the conference was regarded as one of great importance. The impressive list of American delegates was called to our attention: Hon. Charles Evans Hughes, chairman; Hon. Dwight W. Morrow, ambassador to Mexico; Hon. Henry D. Fletcher, ambassador to Italy; Hon. N. B. Judah, ambassador to Cuba; James Brown Scott; Hon. Oscar W. Underwood; Hon. Morgan J. O'Brien; Ray Wilbur; Dr. Leo S. Rowe.

The members of the Foreign Affairs Committee were told that these delegates of the United States were unanimously in favor of the resolution and that the resolution before our committee was introduced to ratify the action of our delegates at the Habana conference.

NEWS TO MR. HUGHES

Touching on this point, Mr. Speaker, may I quote one of the ranking members of our committee in a statement he made to our committee on Friday, December 21, 1928. I quote my colleague, HAMILTON FISH, of New York, verbatim:

I have heard it stated here both by the introducer and by Mr. Eastman, that one of the main bases of this resolution was the fact that it had been endorsed by the Pan American Conference. I had the pleasure last night to dine at the same time with Mr. Hughes and had the opportunity to talk with him after dinner. Mr. Hughes told me that Mr. Eastman's representatives came to him at the Pan American Conference and wanted him to introduce this resolution. Mr. Hughes told me that he told them that he had other troubles and other matters to discuss and he did not even know that the Pan American Conference had passed this resolution.

I mention this because of the claim by some advocates of the plan that it is the duty of Congress to ratify the action of the Pan American Conference. There is no such "duty" for us. We are free to consider this on its merits.

"PIGS IS PIGS" AUTHOR HAS HIS SAY

My task is done, Mr. Speaker. However, after this long, exhaustive, and serious study of the whole question, I can not resist the temptation of adding just a bit of spice. You might even call it levity, but you will have to admit that it is clever and humorous. You are all familiar with the name of Ellis Parker Butler. He has probably made you laugh in moments when you were seeking amusement and perhaps he has brought home to you a truth or two which was more evident because of his jesting attitude. A few days ago one of his widely syndicated articles appeared under the title of "The Reformed Calendar" and, since this is the subject which we have been discussing, I take the liberty of quoting a few paragraphs from his column:

The most important event in world history since Congress voted to prohibit skating on the Panama Canal is this proposal to reform the calendar. It seems that the calendar has been behaving in a drunk and disorderly manner, sometimes coming home at the end of the month with 31 days and at other times bringing home only 28 days and refusing to say what it did with the other 3—although I certainly have my suspicions!—and it is time something was done about it.

All this irregular behavior was especially annoying to bankers and business men. Many a time I have had men come into my bank and borrow \$8,000,000 and say, "I will pay you this on the 31st of November," and when November came around, I would discover there was no 31st, and there would be \$8,000,000 simply thrown away, and I would have to pay it out of my salary.

FINALLY CALL NEW MONTH "FIDO"

In order to have every week begin with the same day—Sunday—we had to divide the year into 13 months of 28 days each, and this meant putting a new month into the calendar. To do this we put the calendar on the table, cut it in two with a hatchet and sewed the new month in between June and July.

Personally, I was opposed to this. It meant that a busy man—and who is not?—would have to remember the names of 13 months instead of 12 (1 doz.), and I favored a year of 365 months of 1 day each, numbered from 1 to 365, or a year of 1 month with the whole 365 days in it.

It then became necessary to select a name for the new month, and for several years now the "best minds" (quotation) of the committee have been working on this problem. As the new month is to be sandwiched in between June and July it was first proposed to call it "Ham," but as Henry L. Parsons does not like ham sandwiches, we were inclined to call it "Cheese" in deference to him. James C. Coffin objected.

"I insist on 'Ham,'" he said. "If we call the new month 'Ham' we can call the surplus day at the end of the year 'Eggs,' because it is, so to speak, an eggstra day, and both will be easy to remember. That is, if they'd let us live to call it."

We finally decided to call the new month "Fido."

The only other change in month names was the one we made in the case of June. Since abbreviating June as Ju and July as Ju leads to confusion, we have changed "June" to "Jane." We have, however, made some of the months change places. January and February are always cold and unpleasant and July and August are always too hot, so we have put July and August in place of January and February. This ought to average things up and make all these months pleasanter, and it will please a lot of people to have January 1 come in July as they will be away on their vacations when the bills come in, and July 4 is much better in January than where it was. Darkness comes much sooner in January and we can have the fireworks earlier in the evening.

ANUARY, BEBRUARY, CARCH

It seems that it is a great strain on busy minds to have to remember whether July comes before August or after September, and to make this easier Henry L. Parsons proposed at our last meeting to "alphabetize" the names of the months so that anyone who knows his A-B-Cs will know just where the months come in the calendar. Thus January will hereafter be called Anuary, February will be called Bebruary, March will be Carch, and April will be Dapril, and so on.

The holidays gave us a lot of trouble. Our plan was to have all holidays fall on Monday, but this made Fourth of July fall on either the 2d, 9th, 16th, or 23d, which would make two Fourths of July in one month. This we will correct by having the United States declare its Independence again, on the 2d of July, prior to which it is only necessary for Great Britain to reannex the United States. This will, of course, necessitate another War of Independence, but that would be a pretty good thing because the old one is no longer up to date, not having any poison gas, tanks, or submarines in it. It is going to be a little more difficult to get Columbus to discover America again to agree with the new calendar. The last time we were in communication with him, through Madame Borotti, the medium, he said, "No, ma'am! Ex-cuse me! If I had known what it was going to be like, I would not have discovered it in the first place." We will probably have to have America rediscovered by some needy English novelist.

Mr. Speaker, laughter is common to all of us and laughter can make us brothers. I trust that my colleagues who have heretofore favored the newly proposed calendar see clearly through their laughter as well as their serious consideration that their efforts in behalf of the new project will not tend to make the world feel more brotherly. It will add unnecessary confusion, bring about religious persecution, create economic difficulties, and altogether contribute not at all to the Brotherhood of man through the Fatherhood of God. I trust that you will not pass this resolution.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Mr. SELVIG, by unanimous consent (at the request of Mr. ANDRESEN), was granted leave of absence, on account of illness in his family, to-day.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS—CENSUS AND REAPPORTIONMENT

Mr. GIBSON. Mr. Speaker, the Constitution of the United States, so far as it relates to census and reapportionment, is as follows:

Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. * * *

The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of 10 years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of Representatives shall not exceed 1 for every 30,000, but each State shall have at least one Representative. * * *

The authority for apportioning Representatives rests on the language of the first paragraph above quoted, now section 2 of the fourteenth amendment. The census enumeration is the basis of the apportionment, as set forth in the second paragraph and is a part of section 2 of Article I of the Constitution.

It is argued that the language in the first paragraph constitutes a mandate for a new apportionment every 10 years. The provision as to the census is mandatory, but the language used as to apportionment can not be so construed. Much propaganda has been spread over the pages of the newspapers and thoughtlessly echoed here to the effect that Congress violated the Constitution by failing to pass a reapportionment law after the census of 1920. It is now generally conceded Congress was within its constitutional rights in refusing to take action.

The census of 1920 was taken at a time when conditions were unsettled after a great war; when a general shift of population was in progress; when people were away from their usual

places of abode, making a correct enumeration for the allocation of Representatives very difficult. A great injustice would have resulted to many States if representation had been fixed under that census.

A MATHEMATICAL PROBLEM

The apportionment of Representatives presents a mathematical problem. Applying the method used in 1910, the number of Representatives is first fixed, then the population per Representative is found by dividing the total number of people in the country, excluding Indians not taxed, by the number of Representatives, which has been 435 since the apportionment under the 1910 census. This division gave 211,887 persons for each Representative. The same method would have given 242,415 persons per Representative under the 1920 census. Under the 1910 census Vermont was given two Members. With a population of 352,428 the State had 211,877 for the one Representative and 140,551 left over. This number left over was more than one-half of the number 211,887, and was, therefore, a major fraction, giving the State the additional Representative.

TWO SOLUTIONS

Two solutions of the problem have been proposed, that of major fractions used after the 1910 census, and that of equal proportions. It appears that the method of major fractions has been used but twice in the history of reapportionment. The method is admittedly unsound, is not approved by mathematical societies of note, and by a comparatively few well-known mathematicians. Its principal advocate made this explanation of it in the hearings.

I will answer briefly. The method of major fractions rests on the finding of a ratio in the first place; you find a ratio which will divide the population of each State to give a certain whole number and a certain fraction in each quotient. The method of major fractions rests on the theory that a Representative should go to each State for each unit of the quotient, and also for each fraction above 0.50 in the remainder. That was the method that was followed in the last apportionment, that of 1910.

This statement by the author troubles the lay mind, to say the least. The method did not work out well in 1910, since Ohio had a major fraction and did not get the extra Representative because there were not enough Representatives to give one for each major fraction.

The method of equal proportions became available in 1921 through the efforts of Prof. Edward V. Huntington, of Harvard University. He describes this method in the following words:

The method is based on a simple and direct comparison between every State and every other State. If the population of a congressional district in one State is, say, 10 per cent larger than the population of a congressional district in another State, then there is said to be a disparity of 10 per cent between the two districts. Equal proportions guarantees that the unavoidable disparities remaining between two States can not be further reduced by any shifts in the assignments to those two States.

This is a simple explanation of a common-sense plan and carries out exactly the scheme of representation contemplated by the framers of the Constitution.

The method of equal proportions is the only method which will make both the ratio of population to representation and the ratio of representation to population as nearly the same as possible in all the States. I am not unmindful of the fact that the bill as amended in the Senate provides for the certification of the number of Members to which each State will be entitled under each method, but preference is given to the now obsolete major-fractions method.

OTHER OBJECTIONS

The measure before us provides for taking the decennial enumeration and for the reapportionment of Representatives.

I am opposed to the census portion as it was originally written because it provided for the actual enumeration at a period of the year when many of our people will be away from this usual places of abode, and when it is becoming difficult to get about our northern country. Then, it is provided for an enumeration during 1929. We have had one enumeration since 1920. Here it is proposed to have another within the "subsequent term of 10 years." Will it be contended that this complies with the provision of the Constitution?

The people of my district are opposed to the bill so far as it relates to reapportionment because, in effect, it directs the President to designate the number of Representatives for each State. The language used is a direct delegation to the executive department of authority to do something that should be done only by the legislative department. Little by little we are centralizing authority in the executive departments and divesting the legislative. We are following a dangerous course and

one which will cause trouble in the future. We are fast getting away from the ideals of the founders of the Government and going back along the long road that led to this Government of the people, for the people, and by the people.

We are opposed to it because its application will favor States with the great centers of population over those made up of rural communities. The provisions of the bill strike a blow at rural New England. I do not know what other members of that delegation may do in respect to its passage, but I shall vote to protect the interests of the people of my section of the country and have no explaining to do and no apologies to make to my constituents.

The people I have the honor to represent are opposed to the measure because it, in effect, gives representation to citizens of foreign countries to the exclusion of representation to American citizens, native born and naturalized. Why should citizens of Poland, Russia, Italy, Spain, Mexico, and other countries be entitled to be directly represented in this legislative body of the people of the United States? Why give these people a voice in shaping of our laws and deny it to the people of my State, who, with their forbears, have stood for the protection of the Nation in every crisis of her existence?

We have in our total population more than 5,000,000 persons who owe allegiance to other flags than ours who will be represented in party conventions and in the Electoral College and who, though not citizens of this country and without sufficient interest in our institutions to even apply for naturalization, will be counted to add to the number of electoral votes of the States in which they reside.

We have in this country more than 2,000,000 persons who are here without right and in defiance of law, and yet it is proposed to count them, together with the orientals who are expressly denied citizenship, to increase the representation of certain States and to give to those States a greater influence in framing the laws of the Nation than is given to the native-born and the naturalized citizens of my State.

The only excuse for this proposed action is that to refuse to count aliens would be in violation of the Constitution. Those who urge that reason should study the splendid argument to the contrary by that great authority on the Constitution, the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. TUCKER].

When the word "persons" was used in the Constitution did it mean American persons or persons owing allegiance to other countries? For whom did we ordain and establish our Constitution? Was it for citizens of the then new Nation or for citizens of other nations? The answer is right before us in the preamble in the words "for ourselves and our posterity."

I am not opposed to reapportionment at the proper time. When the census enumeration is completed there should be a new allocation of Members. But this Congress should not put itself in a position of saying to a future Congress, "If you do not pass a proper law you must take what we give you." We are trying to do the work that should be done by another Congress.

Mr. CLANCY. Mr. Speaker, Detroiters can well rejoice over the great constitutional victory they won to-day in the House. The fact that the reapportionment bill had tough sledding over a very rocky road and was threatened time and again with disaster, makes victory all the more sweet.

Detroit will gain three or four new Congressmen when this bill goes into effect. As I was a member of the Census Committee which shaped the bill practically as it is, after many bitter and fierce quarrels in committee and on the floors of the House and Senate, I take a deep personal satisfaction in to-day's results. We are just closing one of the greatest constitutional struggles in the history of the country since the constitutional contest over slavery which ended only on the battle fields of the Civil War.

DETROIT FACES STRUGGLE

I predict that Detroit will face within a year or two the fiercest constitutional struggle in the State legislature that Michigan has ever seen. It will be the same battle that has been fought in the House—the rural versus the city forces. I have not the slightest doubt but that serious efforts will be put forth in the Michigan Legislature to gerrymander and shoe-string congressional districts, so that Detroit's representation in Congress is cut down as much as possible. The same battle will be fought undoubtedly between the country and the city forces in the States of New York, Illinois, Missouri, California, and in other States where the issue has been drawn between the city and country for many years. It seems fair to presume that the disposition of the governors in Michigan and these other States will be one of the deciding factors as to whether the big cities get justice or not.

It behooves Detroit to prepare for this struggle by seeing that all eligible allens become citizens as rapidly as possible,

as the census will be taken within a year and the more aliens it shows in Detroit the more powerful weapons are placed in the hands of the State legislature to deprive Detroit of Congressmen to which it is justly entitled.

FEWER ALIENS IN DETROIT

The foes of reapportionment have tried to make aliens in the big cities their scapegoats. Several times in this debate these foes have charged that there are upward of 300,000 aliens in Detroit. On June 3, at the beginning of this debate, I discussed quite fully the probable number of aliens in Detroit, and quoted a telegram from O. T. Moore, the United States naturalization district director at Detroit, giving it as his opinion that instead of upward of 300,000 aliens residing in Detroit he estimated the number at considerably below 100,000. This number is being cut down monthly through efforts of public-spirited men in Detroit, who are urging and compelling aliens to become citizens and through the natural desire of the aliens themselves to become citizens.

I hope to see the efforts to cut down the number of aliens in Detroit through citizenship intensified within the next few months. Enemies of Detroit in the State legislature will probably abuse the presence of aliens in Detroit to cut down the number of Congressmen who are allotted to Detroit and Wayne County in the next redistricting by the legislature.

As a matter of fact, the real animosity of the foes of reapportionment toward Detroit arises not from the number of aliens so much as the number of college graduates in Detroit.

Most newspapers are owned by college men and most newspaper reporters and editors who unceasingly criticize bigotry and fanaticism are college graduates. Having gone through four years of college they are less provincial and prone to petty and religious hatred than others who have not enjoyed the privilege of coming into contact with the sportsmanship or higher education of the college.

MORE COLLEGE GRADUATES

The charges against Detroit with regard to aliens did not take into consideration the fact that there are undoubtedly more college graduates per capita in Detroit than in the congressional districts of Detroit's critics. The University of Michigan Club of Detroit is the largest body of college alumni in the world.

One of the professors of the University of Michigan has recently published statistics showing that the cities are sending more boys to college per capita now than the rural districts are. These figures overthrow the common belief to the contrary. It is also true that more college men settle down in cities like Detroit than upon the farms or in small towns. The reason is that they have a better opportunity to practice their profession and make more money. They also appreciate more the greater conveniences of life and the greater opportunities for a better existence than in the rural sections of the country.

Detroit hardly needs a defense from me against the unjust attacks made upon it in the House during these debates on reapportionment. Detroit is probably the richest city in the world per capita, and an individual has greater opportunity there than in any other city in the world to gain the good things of life.

DETROIT GREAT TRADE CITY

Detroit is the most distinctive trade city in the world to-day. It leads the world in many lines of manufacture, and its products are a godsend to all the peoples of the earth. It is the home of the greatest captain of industry the world has ever known—Henry Ford—and it is the home also of probably more well-known captains of industry than any other city in the world. As one travels in the United States or in other parts of the world he will find more inquiries and more curiosity about the greatness of Detroit and its celebrated men than any other city on this planet.

Detroit has suffered these recent attacks because it has taken the lead in Congress in the battle for reapportionment which spells a new era in progress and enlightenment for this country. For at least eight years Detroit has been cheated out of the additional three or four Congressmen to which it is entitled under the Constitution of the United States. It has protested vigorously against this injustice and has helped to stir up sentiment in all the big cities and in the press of the country against this outrage.

Los Angeles will probably get as many additional Congressmen under the reapportionment as Detroit, but Los Angeles has not been criticized in Congress.

Texas, North Carolina, and Florida will gain additional Congressmen, and I predict that Texas will show a surprising increase in population and may get as many additional Congressmen as Michigan, but one has never heard any comments or criticism of Texas that has been recently heaped upon Michigan.

TWO DETROITERS ON COMMITTEE

Detroit and Michigan have fought the battles of the growing cities and States of this country, and with the blame and criticism should go the praise, the honor, and the glory.

It was eminently fitting and proper that the House Republican organization should place upon the Census Committee two Congressmen from Detroit, thus breaking all precedents in committee organization. This act has stirred the rage of foes of reapportionment in the House and Senate, but it is a tribute to the wisdom and fairness of Speaker NICHOLAS LONGWORTH, Leader TILSON, and the Republican committee on committees.

In this connection I wish to express my own gratitude and that of the six or seven hundred thousand Detroiters whom I represent, to Speaker LONGWORTH and Leader TILSON particularly. Reapportionment would have failed within the last few days except for their heroic efforts and brilliant leadership. I know my city and State is grateful to Messrs. LONGWORTH and TILSON.

I wish also to express my gratitude and that of my people to Congressman CARL CHINDBLOM, who was one of the most powerful floor leaders in the battle for reapportionment, and also to my colleagues from Michigan, Congressmen CLARENCE J. McLEOD, CARL MAPES, and EARL MICHENER, who labored so valiantly in stirring up sentiment throughout the country for reapportionment and in organizing the House for victory.

HOUSE WILL BE LEGAL

These men will help to lift from the House the odium of hypocrisy which was continually being charged against it by the press of the country in the matter of reapportionment. We have also made it probable that in 1932 the House will be for the first time in a number of years legally constituted and organized under the Constitution by one stroke. We will have switched the House membership from a dishonorable to an honorable body. We have fully earned this praise and distinction.

A CORRECTION THAT DID NOT CORRECT

Mr. KOPP. Mr. Speaker, under leave granted to Members of the House to extend their remarks on reapportionment, I make this brief statement.

On February 7, 1929, I addressed the House on the reapportionment bill, which had passed the House a few weeks before and which was then pending in the Senate. The closing paragraph was as follows:

In conclusion I call the proponents of this bill back to a defense of the Constitution. I ask you to join us in the great work in which we are now engaged. I beseech you not to enact a law that will blush for shame every time it meets the Constitution face to face. There is still time to return. An old familiar quotation, with a slight modification to make it accurate and truthful, fits this situation, and with that quotation I close:

While yet the light holds out to burn
The brightest sinner may return.

This paragraph was printed correctly in the daily RECORD and in the biweekly RECORD, and I had no reason to believe it would be printed otherwise in the bound volumes of the permanent RECORD. Yesterday, however, my attention was called to the fact that some unknown genius in the Government Printing Office had changed the word "brightest" to "vilest" and that the last line in the permanent RECORD (page 3035 in part 3 of volume 70) read thus:

The vilest sinner may return.

Just why this unknown genius took the liberty to substitute "vilest" for "brightest" I do not know. Perhaps he thought I needed help to bring my remarks to a proper conclusion. Certainly, I would not criticize that viewpoint. He may have thought that my theology was not sufficiently orthodox. It may have occurred to him that to speak of "the brightest sinner" was rather modernistic and that "the vilest sinner" was more in harmony with fundamentalism. It may be that his purpose was to inspire mankind, like the youth who passed through the Alpine village crying out "Excelsior." Possibly he thought that "the brightest sinner" was an inaccurate expression. The paragraph in question self-evidently referred to Members of Congress and he may have felt that it was incorrect to allude to a Member of Congress as "the brightest sinner." He apparently concluded that "the vilest sinner" would be more truthful and appropriate.

Whatever the high purpose of this unknown genius, I want to thank him for his profound interest in my remarks; but the fact remains that he made me say the very thing I did not wish to say and which I refused to say. I deeply appreciate his generous interference and the remarkable ability he demonstrated in wrecking a whole line by the change of a single word, but I can not concede that it was excessive praise to refer to a Member of Congress as "the brightest sinner."

I must insist that the closing lines remain as they were written and as they were printed in the daily and biweekly RECORD before this unknown genius played the part of the genial and well-known character in the china shop. Notwithstanding the efforts of this unknown genius and notwithstanding my deep veneration for him, I must insist that my remarks closed with these words:

While yet the light holds out to burn
The brightest sinner may return.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. TILSON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 27 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until to-morrow, Wednesday, June 12, 1929, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

33. Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, a letter from the Architect of the Capitol, transmitting report, estimate of cost, and photographs relating to the proposed building for the Supreme Court of the United States (H. Doc. No. 36), was taken from the Speaker's table and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds and ordered to be printed, with illustrations.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ELLIOTT: A bill (H. R. 3864) to provide for the construction of a building for the Supreme Court of the United States; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. HUDSON: A bill (H. R. 3865) to establish a border patrol for the more efficient enforcement of the laws of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SANDERS of Texas: A bill (H. R. 3866) to appropriate \$350,000 for the erection of a new Federal building at Tyler, Tex., or the enlargement of the old one; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. WINGO: A bill (H. R. 3867) to establish the Ouachita National Park in the State of Arkansas; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. CULKIN: A bill (H. R. 3868) to promote the public health of all who are engaged in the service or defense of the United States in the Army and Navy and all of the Government, and to encourage the dairy industry in the interest of the general welfare; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. McSWAIN: A bill (H. R. 3869) to authorize the acquisition of additional land for the use of Walter Reed General Hospital; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. AUF DER HEIDE: A bill (H. R. 3870) granting a pension to Clara Stewart; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3871) granting a pension to Emil August Eggers; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3872) granting an increase of pension to Johanna Lynch; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3873) granting an increase of pension to Anna Drewes; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3874) granting an increase of pension to James J. Kadien; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3875) for the relief of George Patterson; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. AYRES: A bill (H. R. 3876) for the relief of Amos F. Westerfield; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CHINDBLOM: A bill (H. R. 3877) for the relief of Clara Thurnes; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. COCHRAN of Missouri: A bill (H. R. 3878) granting a pension to Essie Hortobben; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. CULKIN: A bill (H. R. 3879) granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Hall; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3880) granting an increase of pension to Emma E. Roulston; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3881) granting an increase of pension to Popple H. Winslow; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3882) granting an increase of pension to Anna Bragdon; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3883) granting an increase of pension to Alice A. Eggleston; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3884) granting an increase of pension to Nellie M. Lewis; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3885) granting an increase of pension to Mary J. Perry; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3886) granting an increase of pension to Harriett S. Blair; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3887) granting an increase of pension to Iola A. McBride; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3888) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Devine; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3889) for the relief of Albert A. Inman; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3890) for the relief of J. Edward Burke; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3891) for the relief of Harry Martin; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3892) for the relief of Peter Christy, jr.; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3893) granting a pension to Lillian B. Miner; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3894) granting a pension to Maude Oatman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3895) granting a pension to Jennie E. Bishop; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3896) granting a pension to Mary J. Ransier; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ESTERLY: A bill (H. R. 3897) granting an increase of pension to Hannah Kissinger; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3898) granting an increase of pension to Mary Baker; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3899) granting an increase of pension to Amelia Bauman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3900) granting an increase of pension to Rose Faust; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3901) granting an increase of pension to Ruth McConnell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FRENCH: A bill (H. R. 3902) authorizing the Postmaster General to credit the account of the late Postmaster Charles J. Shoemaker, at Sandpoint, Idaho, with certain funds; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. HARDY: A bill (H. R. 3903) granting an increase of pension to Anna Mason; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3904) granting an increase of pension to Sophy Nash; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HOFFMAN: A bill (H. R. 3905) for the relief of Ellen C. Hogan; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3906) for the relief of Nicholas Mecca; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HOWARD: A bill (H. R. 3907) granting an increase of pension to Rebecca C. Walker; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Illinois: A bill (H. R. 3908) granting an increase of pension to Nellie W. McAndrews; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. LEA of California: A bill (H. R. 3909) granting a pension to Anna H. E. Hale; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MOORE of Virginia: A bill (H. R. 3910) to extend the benefits of the employers' liability act of September 7, 1916, to Lawrence A. Jett; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. NELSON of Missouri: A bill (H. R. 3911) granting an increase of pension to Margaret E. Orwan; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mrs. NORTON: A bill (H. R. 3912) granting an increase of pension to Mary Brennan; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. PALMER: A bill (H. R. 3913) granting a pension to Lewis W. Siler; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FRANK M. RAMEY: A bill (H. R. 3914) for the relief of Kenneth N. Whitley; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin: A bill (H. R. 3915) for the relief of Mrs. Henry Virkula; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SPEAKS: A bill (H. R. 3916) granting an increase of pension to Dorothea E. Morgan; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. STALKER: A bill (H. R. 3917) granting an increase of pension to Harriett E. Tongue; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. THURSTON: A bill (H. R. 3918) granting a pension to Ruth A. Stanley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WHITE: A bill (H. R. 3919) granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Burbank; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

SENATE

WEDNESDAY, June 12, 1929

(Legislative day of Tuesday, June 4, 1929)

The Senate met at 12 o'clock meridian, on the expiration of the recess.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senate will receive a message from the House of Representatives.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives by Mr. Haltigan, one of its clerks, announced that the House had passed without amendment the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 50) to provide for the observance of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the death of Brig. Gen. Casimir Pulaski.

The message also announced that the House had passed the following bill and joint resolutions, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

H. R. 3317. An act to amend the act entitled "An act making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1930, and for other purposes";

H. J. Res. 2. Joint resolution to authorize the President to accept the invitation of the Kingdom of Iceland to participate in the celebration of the one thousandth anniversary of the Althing and in connection therewith to present to the people of Iceland a statue of Leif Ericsson; and

H. J. Res. 102. Joint resolution making an appropriation for expenses of participation by the United States in the meeting of the International Technical Consulting Committee on Radio Communications to be held at The Hague in September, 1929.

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTIONS REFERRED

The following joint resolutions were each read twice by their titles and referred as indicated below:

H. J. Res. 2. Joint resolution to authorize the President to accept the invitation of the Kingdom of Iceland to participate in the celebration of the one thousandth anniversary of the Althing and in connection therewith to present to the people of Iceland a statue of Leif Ericsson; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

H. J. Res. 102. Joint resolution making an appropriation for expenses of participation by the United States in the meeting of the International Technical Consulting Committee on Radio Communications to be held at The Hague in September, 1929; to the Committee on Appropriations.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a joint resolution of the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin, memorializing Congress to call a Federal convention for the purpose of proposing amendments to the United States Constitution, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. (See joint resolution printed in full when presented by Mr. LA FOLLETTE, June 10, 1929, page 2590 of the RECORD.)

He also laid before the Senate the petition of J. H. and Eva Metcalf, of Muleshoe, Bailey County, Tex., descendants of John Colston, a Cherokee Indian, praying reimbursement, with interest, from the United States for the alleged wrongful taking of lands and moneys from their ancestors in the enrollment and allotment of lands as eastern immigrant Cherokee Indians and stipulating the amount of attorney fees on judgments that may be rendered in their behalf, which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

He also laid before the Senate resolutions adopted by the Maryland State and District of Columbia Federation of Labor, in convention assembled at Frostburg, Md., favoring the making of sufficient appropriations to maintain naval strength as agreed to by the Washington treaty of 1922, known as the 5-5-3 treaty, until such time that future treaties may otherwise determine, which were referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also laid before the Senate a resolution adopted by the Maryland State and District of Columbia Federation of Labor, in convention assembled at Frostburg, Md., favoring the passage of more liberal retirement legislation for incapacitated employees of the Government, which was referred to the Committee on Civil Service.

Mr. DILL presented a resolution adopted by John W. Wolley Camp, No. 21, Department of Washington and Alaska, United Spanish War Veterans, favoring the passage of Senate bill 476, granting increased pensions to Spanish War veterans, which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

BILLS INTRODUCED

Bills were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows: